FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 113 *11 June 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

36th CEMA Session Ends in Budapest on 10 June AA 1
Press Communique AA 1
Stoph Address AA 3
Strougal Interview AA 4
Romania Signs Documents AA 6
Polish Newspaper Article AA 6
[Mikolajczik in TRYBUNA LUDU]
LATE REPORT: ADN Transits CEMA Communique Text AA 7

BULGARIA

Mladenov Visits UN Secretary General 10 June C 1
Filipov, Delegation Return From Budapest C 1
National Assembly Session To Open 18 June C 1
Trade Union Talks Begin With Japanese C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Honors USSR's Antonov in Budapest D 1
Sends Condolences D 1
Returns From CEMA Session D 1
Japanese TU Delegation Departs 10 June D 1
Cultural Protocol Signed With Algeria D 2
Defense Minister Receives Mongolian Cosmonaut D 2
Lenart Attends Slovak Union of Women CC Session D 3
Colotka Tours Western Slovakia 10 June D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Daily Comments on Israeli Attack on Lebanon E 1
["K.-H. W." in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Jun]
Fischer Addresses UN Disarmament Session 10 June E 2
Visits Japanese Peace Exhibit E 4
Stoph Interviewed on Results of CEMA Session E 4
Grenada Delegation Concludes Discussions E 5
Joint Declaration Issued E 5
Bishop Lauds Visit E 6
Delegation Leaves Berlin E 7
Sindermann Hosts Reception in Tunis 10 June E 7
Honecker Greets Journalists' Congress 10 June E 8
Civil Defense Head on Visit to Finland E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]

HUNGARY

Kadar Honored by Cubans, Mongolians, Vietnamese F 1
Officials Meet With CEMA Delegates 10 June F 1
Host Budapest Reception F 1
Kadar Meets Participants F 2
Lazar, Faluvegi: SFRY's Dragan F 2
Lazar: Romanian Prime Minister F 3
Korom: Mongolian Delegate F 3
Gaspar Attends International Labor Conference F 3
Clergymen Interviewed on Split, State Relations F 3
Paper: Church-State Relations F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Jun]
Briefs: SFRY's Daljevic Visits F 5

POLAND

Finance Minister Krzak Makes Sejm Report 26 May G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 May]
Poznam Meeting Discusses June 1956 Events G 8
Glemp Participates in Corpus Christi Celebrations G 8
Czyrek Addresses U.S. Businessmen in New York G 9
Delegation Defends Martial Law at ILO Session G 9
Sanctions Criticized G 9
Further Report G 9
Solidarity Underground Prepares General Strike G 10
[Guetta in Paris LE MONDE 2 Jun]
Past 5 Months Show Industrial Production Gains G 12
Briefs: USSR Aids Industry; Hungarian Delegation in Lodz G 12

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Visits Arad County 10 June H 1
Tours Local Industry H 1
Returns To Bucharest H 1
Premier Dascalescu Calls on Kadar in Budapest H 1
Balkan Energy Meeting Continues in Bucharest H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Stambolic Meets Secretary General, Addresses UN I 1
Arrives in New York I 1
Meets Perez de Cuellar I 1
Addresses General Assembly I 1
Confers With Kiprianou, Huang I 2
Canadian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit I 3
Sundic Sees Successful Talks I 3
Trudeau Welcomed by Planinc I 3
Dragosavac Takes Part in Kosovo LC Meetings I 4
Attends Presidium Session I 4
Addresses Titova-Mitrovica Aktiv I 5
Press Views 'Declared Yugoslavs' in Census I 5
Planinc Meets Defense, Civil Protection Officials I 9
Bakaric Reported in Satisfactory Condition I 9
PRC Student Delegation Arrives on Visit I 9
[BORBA 6 Jun]
Briefs: DANAS Editor; New Ambassador to Romania; I 9
Montenegro Appointments;
Radio, TV Accord With Turkey

36TH CEMA SESSION ENDS IN BUDAPEST ON 10 JUNE

Press Communique

LD102110 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Press Communique on the 36th CMEA Session" -- MTI headline; monitored MTI transmissions did not carry initial portion of communique; transmission begins with part two of six]

[Text] It was stated that, by taking advantage of socialist society and mobilizing internal resources, the CMEA member countries, led by their communist and workers' parties had made considerable progress in the implementation of the current five-year plan and in the development of social production. Production increased the most in branches, which determine scientific-technical development, and primarily in engineering, electronics, energetics and the chemical industry. The greater part of growth in industrial production was achieved by increasing labour productivity. Despite adverse weather conditions in several CMEA countries, the 1981 agricultural production on the whole reached the same level as in 1980. The mutual exchange of goods among the CMEA countries grew, and last year was 55 per cent of the total trade turnover.

It was unanimously stressed at the session that further development of cooperation and socialist economic integration, the extension of mutual production and technical-scientific and commercial relations are playing an increasing role in the development of the national economies of the CMEA countries. This cooperation is an important factor in strengthening the positions of the CMEA countries in the world economy.

Negotiations among the leaders of fraternal parties and countries, including the meetings in the Crimea, were particularly important in strengthening the unity of the CMEA member countries and the improvement of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The implementation of the agreements concluded at these meetings contribute to the further improvement of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the CMEA countries and the successful realization of the socio-economic development plans set by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties in their respective countries.

Scheduled work in the implementation of the complex programme, the cooperation target programmes and the resolutions of the previous session have been carried out over the past few years. Importance was placed on the development of up-to-date machinery and equipment and the specialization of production, as such factors play an important part in the intensification of economy and to a constant and high level supply industrial products and food to the socialist countries.

The council session stated that the CMEA states' economies and cooperation had developed while the world market had slumped. It said that the imperialist states had increased power politics, that the arms race and military spending has risen and that interference in internal affairs had made international relations problematic.

To exert political pressure, the U.S. and many other NATO countries have increased discrimination against the CMEA states and are applying sanctions and reducing economic and trading relations with them, especially Poland and the Soviet Union. The illegal economic blockade of fraternal Cuba is mounting.

It is clear from the final document of the recent Versailles summit that the principal capitalist countries intend to make trade, credit and other economic relations with the CMEA states more difficult.

Confirming the standpoint taken at the CMEA Executive Committee session of January 22, 1982, the council session resolutely condemns these actions, which aim at sharpening international tensions and hinder the development of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation, and are contrary to the interests of both the CMEA states and all the peoples of the world, blatantly violate general international norms and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The participants of the session rejected all interference in the internal affairs of a member state of CMEA -- the Polish People's Republic.

The CMEA states are firmly determined to enable stable development to continue by strengthening unity and cooperation as well as relations with the other states interested in the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

The CMEA states were and are extending many-sided assistance to the fraternal Polish people to enable them to surmount their economic difficulties and further develop socialism.

The session reviewed and approved the programme of the coordination of plans of the individual economies for 1986-1990. The programme is expected to facilitate the realization of the communist and workers' party's line of intensifying production to improve the welfare of the people in the fraternal countries. It has been decided to further coordinate plans with the coordination of economic, scientific and technical policies. Special attention must be paid to fully utilizing the potentials of the international socialist division of labour in order to accelerate scientific and technological progress and assure the balanced development of the CMEA states' economies.

The programme calls for a development of the many-sided approach to the realization of the main cooperation tasks and the coordination of investments in coordinated spheres and projects recommendations are to be worked out in the fields of scientific, technical and production cooperation and the utilization of the scientific and technical findings in key branches.

In view of the need to speed up development and raise the efficiency of the economies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic, it is planned to increasingly involve such countries in the international socialist division of labour. In line with the complex programme, it is planned to continue the coordinated beneficial conditions of cooperation to these countries.

Considering it of special importance to concentrate efforts on the main directions of the scientific and technological development, during the session the heads of the attending CMEA states signed general agreements on cooperation in the development and application of microprocessor technology and on cooperation in the organization of production with specialization and cooperation of industrial robots. The microprocessor programme, approved by the session, and the coordinated cooperation measures for the production of robots stipulate joint research and development and the organization of serial production in specialization of advanced automated electronic machine and instrument complexes and control systems.

A multilateral intergovernmental agreement was also signed on specialization and cooperation in the production of microelectronic components for computer engineering products, materials and equipment required by microelectronics.

By realizing these plans the CMEA countries expect to increase automation and reduce manual labour in spheres of retooling and the production processes in industry and agriculture and especially in jobs that require a great deal (?of physical) strength and are often carried out in adverse conditions, and in management, to save energy, raw and other materials.

The participants reviewed the implementation of the agreement on multilateral cooperation and specialization in production and the mutual delivery of nuclear power plant equipment. They stressed that realization of the agreement considerably helped to meet the CMEA states' electric power demand. The session noted that considerable efforts had been made to set up specialized productive capacities and organize production and transport of highly developed complex equipment.

The current five-year period is to see the start of production in cooperation of installations with pressurized-water reactors of 1,000 kwp output each.

The session adopted recommendations on further cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and specialization and cooperation in production of nuclear plant equipment.

The CMEA session stressed the need for more cooperation in the conservation of fuels, power and raw and secondary materials.

CMEA agencies have been commissioned to carry out relevant recommendations, especially in the sphere of developing and implementing energy-and material-saving technologies, and a greater exchange of relevant information.

In view of the growing public demand for modern household devices, the session approved a programme of multilateral cooperation in the field of the colour television. It is planned to develop and produce in international specialization new types of colour televisions, picture tubes, studio equipment, video equipment, and equipment for their production and measurement.

It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was developing in line with [words indistinct] between the CMEA and Yugoslavia, and that cooperation had also developed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The session stressed the importance of consolidating economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the developing countries that have a socialist orientation, and are seeking to develop relations with the council, and with other developing countries. In 1981 the CMEA states extended economic and technical assistance to 92 developing states with a primary aim of strengthening the public sector of their economies, exploiting their natural resources and of training their national cadres. Decision was passed to further develop many-sided cooperation within the framework of the CMEA with the developing states.

It was confirmed that the CMEA states wish to promote economic, trade, scientific and technical relations with the capitalist states that are willing to cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, in the spirit of adherence to the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. Mention was made in this context of cooperation with the Republic of Finland, which has developed due to an agreement between the CMEA and Finland.

The heads of the delegations were unanimously of the view that the consistent and planned promotion of multilateral cooperation of the CMEA states would also in the future help the peoples of the member states to realize their economic and social objectives. They also stated that such cooperation would play a part in defusing international tension and in promoting the cause of peace and social progress. The 36th session of the CMEA [words indistinct] in an atmosphere of a complete identity of views, full mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

Stoph Address

LD101458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (ADN) -- "We have taken a further important step toward deepening our cooperation and developing socialist economic integration." This was stressed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Politburo member, in his address at the conclusion of the 36th CEMA meeting. The decisions made are of great political and economic importance for the development of CEMA member countries and their cooperation.

"They are, therefore, especially important because since the end of World War II the international situation has never been as serious and peace as threatened as they are today," Stoph said. "I am certain I am speaking for all those present when I express our full support for the diverse and far-reaching proposals put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on behalf of the CPSU and the USSR Government in the interests of preserving peace. These are proposals which correspond with the hopes and desires of peoples throughout the world."

These proposals confirm "that the community of socialist states, above all the Soviet Union with its steadily growing economic and scientific-technological power, with its great experiences tested over 60 years of practice in developing socialism and communism which it unselfishly makes available to the fraternal countries, is the decisive bastion of peace in the world."

"The altered foreign policy and external economic conditions, above all the policy of discrimination, restriction and boycott on the part of the imperialists toward our countries, cause us to work together even more efficiently, to pool together to an even greater extent the scientific-technological and economic potentials existing in our countries," Willi Stoph stressed.

The decisions of the meeting will in this way lead to a further advance. "This applies in particular to such important areas as the energy and raw material industry, microelectronics and robot technology which, as we all know, are of great importance for the further intensification of the economic reproduction processes in the CEMA member countries in the eighties.

"Every bit of progress, every success in cooperation among our countries, every increase in economic power strengthens socialism, and the stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace," Willi Stoph noted.

As has been agreed, the 37th CEMA meeting will be held in the GDR. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph warmly issued an invitation to Berlin, the GDR capital, to attend this 37th meeting. "The population of our capital and our entire republic will welcome you warmly as good friends."

Strougal Interview

LD102130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Interview with Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and head of the CSSR delegation to the CEMA talks in Budapest, by unidentified correspondent, in Budapest on 10 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The 36th CEMA session has ended in Budapest. Comrade premier, how do you assess the course and results of the current session and what new tasks arise from it for Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] The CEMA session in Budapest dealt in essen e with three issues: Above all, we assessed, on the basis of an analysis of the social and economic development of the individual CEMA member-states, the fulfillment of integrational measures adopted in the past, and this means in particular the fulfillment of cooperation and specialization agreements concluded both on a multilateral and on a bilateral basis. I think that the main emphasis was placed -- very frankly and sometimes very critically, and I believe with justification -- on the timely fulfillment of these agreements, on their fulfillment with regard to the range of products involved, and chiefly to quality and to the technical standard of products produced through cooperation and specialization. This naturally influences labor productivity as well as the rhythm of production in the individual CEMA member-states.

Simultaneously, taking note of all international connections -- we were aware of the decision made in Versailles by the largest and most industrialized Western capitalist states in which they decided to institute some further discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union and the socialist states -- we endeavored to complement these cooperation and specialization agreements in order to be able to manufacture certain technological equipment in our states which we either do not manufacture at all or which we manufacture in insufficient numbers or at an inferior technical level. I think that in this regard some member-states took obligations upon themselves and we are capable, I would say in the foreseeable future, of resolving certain bottlenecks in these technologies, modern technologies, which we are lacking within our member-states.

Concerning the first issue, major attention was devoted to atomic energy and this is also something which interests us a great deal because, as is known, we have been cooperating very closely with the Soviet Union in this area since 1974. We have built large capacities and mastered the manufacture of VVR 440-megawatt reactors, which we supply both to ourselves and to others. Now we are preparing the manufacture in Czechoslovakia of 1,000-megawatt reactors of the same VVR type. This equipment, I believe, has good prospects until the end of the current century, and as is known, all member states have very demanding energy development program.

We envisage that electricity generated by atomic power plants will reach between 25 and 30 percent of overall electricity generation by 1990. We are endeavoring to attain the 30 percent share and eventually even more, although we are experiencing certain difficulties in the current construction of atomic power plants. But I believe nonetheless that we have already learned something and that we will be able to master this task. Similar demanding programs also exist in other member states and we, naturally, together with them -- although the Soviet Union is the main supplier and we, the rest of us, are sharing with somewhat smaller components -- should be able to cope with this program. A great deal of emphasis was placed on this because the problem of fuels and energy is a problem facing the entire world and thus also our community.

This, I would say was the first set of issues. The second set of issues was very important in that we adopted four very important multilateral agreements. The first concerns robotics, robot technology; the second concerns microprocessors; the third concerns the component base of microelectronics; and the fourth is the protocol on color television. The protocol on color television does not, of course, merely concern television screens and television sets. It concerns studio equipment, transmitting equipment, video-recorders and all those elements of which you are well aware. This protocol provides for the mutual division of labor at a high technical standard so that within the next 5 to 10 years, and within the framework of the member-states, we will have our own technology, our own very modern equipment in this area, which is important for information, for chanelling information to people and the like.

In the field of microprocessors and robotics, it is not only end products which are involved but the entire cycle beginning with development and design and ending with manufacture, not merely the manufacture of end products but also the manufacture of the technology which is to assist in the production of these microprocessors and robots. Also involved is a division of labor -- who will be manufacturing this or that component for this or that kind of manipulator and robot. Naturally what is involved is the most modern equipment which increases labor productivity, raises the quality of labor and saves manual labor. This is a modern path along which the socialist countries can travel, because in the capitalist states this naturally causes many social problems, unemployment and the like, while we, as is known, are pursuing a policy of full employment and even while broadly promoting the use of robots we have the prerequisites to carry on pursuing such a policy.

Thus these four important agreements complement, so to speak, the scientific and technological development and economic integration of the socialist community in branches which are essential for labor productivity, for making labour easier in general, for eliminating arduous manufacturing operations and the work of people in harmful environment, and the like. I believe that these are very important agreements in which we, Czechslovakia, intend to share broadly.

The third set of issues involved a discussion in a somewhat narrower circle at the level of premiers,Central Committee secretaries from the parties concerned and our representatives in CEMA where we debated comprehensively the work of the council and its bodies in general. Naturally, we are in a period in which every CEMA member-state is endeavoring to achieve a faster growth of labor productivity, the rationalization of fuels and savings in energy and raw materials, and to master new technological branches. Therefore this process of intensification, as we call it generally, also calls for changes in the management of integration processes among us. This is why we talked very frankly and comprehensively at the meeting about all issues which should be tackled and, I would say, changed to ensure that the entire mechanism functions better, reacts more quickly to changes in the world and also reacts more quickly to our own specific needs. I believe that an important part of that debate was also the agreement on the coordination of plans and economic policy -- and I stress economic policy -- for the period of 1986-90 during which we should first exchange views about where each country wants to go in the course of the next 5- and 10-year period.

Depending on the time-scale, we will agree to draw up long-term plans, and only from this to derive the basic directions for solutions, taking into consideration questions of the division of labor, for a somewhat more comprehensive view will have to emerge here -- a long-term view on the division of the production programs in individual branches among member-states, and this coordination is, therefore, to take place in the period of 1983-84 -- coordination for the next 5-year period. We would nonetheless want to make an attempt to discuss not merely the outlook for the period up to 1990, but to discuss a longer perspective. I believe that with respect to all these questions, which concern broad economic issues, value relations [hodnotove cztahy], credit and financial policy, technological policy as well as organizational questions, how to put things together in the entire international grouping of the CEMA member-states, the meeting will contribute to the preparation of certain documents which we, as premiers, will probably not be able to resolve ourselves but which will have to be tackled at a higher level -- that is, at the level of the highest party and state representatives.

Thus, I am satisfied with the session in Budapest and I believe a great many things have come out of the session which can positively influence our Czechoslovak country.

Romania Signs Documents

AU102008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The members of Romania's delegation at the 36th meeting of the session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, which concluded on June 10 in Budapest, signed documents on questions on the agenda and which were approved at the end of the session's proceedings.

The head of the Romanian delegation, Constantin Dascalescu signed the "General Convention on the Many-Sided Collaboration Related to the Large Development and Use of the Techniques of Microprocessors in the National Economies of the CMEA Member Countries" as well as the "General Convention on the Many-Sided Collaboration Related to the Elaboration and Organization of a Specialized Production and in Cooperation of Industrial Robots".

Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative at CMEA, signed the "Convention on International Many-Sided Specialization and Cooperation in the Elaboration and Manufacture of Products From the Base of Micro-Electronic Elements for Computation Technical Means".

Polish Newspaper Article

LD110940 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun (PAP) -- In an article published in TRYBUNA LUDU under the headline "Poland and CEMA," Bogdan Mikolajczik writes, in part: The 36th CEMA session was of particular significance. It was held at a time when the United States and other NATO countries have been using the economic weapon against the socialist countries with the aim of extracting political concessions.

The bilateral and multilateral measures outlined at the session will serve to overcome or ameliorate the difficulties ensuing from the West's economic blackmail. This blackmail is particularly great as regards Poland. Both internal and external antisocialist forces are trying to exploit Poland's difficulties in order to create a breach in the socialist community.

The measures adopted at the session will also serve the further socioeconomic development of the socialist states. Poland is vitally interested in cooperation with its CEMA partners, since the deepening of economic cooperation and integration of these countries is an effective weapon against the misuse of economic relations to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states. We had and have proof of international support for Poland from its CEMA partners, particularly the Soviet Union. Cooperation with reliable allies and friends gives us the sense of strength we need so much today.

LATE REPORT: ADN TRANSMITS CEMA COMMUNIQUE TEXT

LD111156 [Editorial Report] East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0201 GMT on 11 June carries the communique on the 36th CEMA session, which begins with the following passage missing from the MTI version published on page AA 1, this issue:

"Budapest, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The text of the Communique on the 36th CMEA session follows:

"The 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Budapest on 8-10 June 1982.

"The Soviet delegation at the session was led by Premier N.A. Tikhonov; the Bulgarian by Premier G. Filipov; the Cuban by C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers; the Czechoslovak by Premier L. Strougal; the GDR by Premier W. Stoph; the Hungarian by Premier G. Lazar; the Mongolian by Premier Y. Batmonh; the Polish by Premier W. Jaruzelski; the Romanian by Premier C. Dascalescu; and the Vietnamese by Vice Premier To Huu.

"Under an agreement between CEMA and Yugoslavia, a Yugoslav delegation led by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took part in the session.

"Delegations from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen attended the session as invited observers.

"CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev, representatives of the CEMA committees and international economic organizations took part in the session, which was chaired by Premier Gyorgy Lazar, head of the Hungarian delegation."

MLADENOV VISITS UN SECRETARY GENERAL 10 JUNE

AU101920 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The United Nations, 10 Jun (BTA) -- The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, visited today the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

At the meeting which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, Minister Petur Mladenov extended a personal invitation from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to Mr de Cuellar to visit Bulgaria at a time most convenient to him. The invitation was accepted by Mr de Cuellar with deep gratitude with the date of the visit being left to be fixed at a later time.

In the course of the friendly conversation, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr de Cuellar discussed issues pertaining to the work and the tasks of the currently sitting special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. They discussed also problems in connection with the Middle East crisis, especially in the light of the Israeli-launched large-scale aggression against Lebanon. They also exchanged thoughts on the Iraq-Iran conflict and on the conflict around the Falkland Islands.

Mr de Cuellar praised the contribution Bulgaria has made to the work of the United Nations and asked Minister Petur Mladenov to extend his personal greetings and best wishes to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BUDAPEST

AU101718 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation which attended the 36th CEMA session in Budapest has returned home. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO OPEN 18 JUNE

AU101640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has called upon the Eighth National Assembly to convene its sixth session on Friday 18 June at 1900 [1600 GMT].

TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN WITH JAPANESE

AU101918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The official talks between the delegations of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council, and of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) led by its chairman, Makieda, have begun in Sofia.

The delegations briefed each other about the tasks and activities of the two trade unions. The conviction was expressed that the present visit will contribute to the development and deepening of the traditional cooperation between the two trade union organizations and it was also stated that there were constructive and (?strong) relations between the two trade unions.

STROUGAL HONORS USSR'S ANTONOV IN BUDAPEST

LD092340 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, has presented an order of friendship to Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was awarded the distinction by the CSSR president for his contribution to the strengthening and development of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR.

Present at the festive ceremony in Budapest were members of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 36th CEMA session and the Soviet delegation, headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Sends Condolences

LD101314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of condolences to the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia in Tbilisi on the tragic death of Zurab Pataridze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Soviet Georgia. The telegram stresses that Zurab Pataridze was a worthy representative of the CPSU and a faithful son of the Georgian people. His life, interrupted by an early death, is an example of a combative life path of a communist who gave all his strength and abilities for the well-being and happy life of the Soviet people, efflorescence of the Soviet Union and development and deepening of cooperation among nations and for the victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Returns From CEMA Session

LD101622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, which attended the 36th CEMA session in Budapest, returned home today. At Ruzyne Airport they were welcomed by Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco and Matej Lucan, federal vice-premiers, ministers of the Federal Government and other officials.

JAPANESE TU DELEGATION DEPARTS 10 JUNE

LD101628 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Jun (CTK) -- An official three-member delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), led by its chairman Motofumi Makieda, visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on June 7-10.

Members of the Japanese delegation conferred with Czechoslovak trade unionists, led by URO Chairman Karel Hoffman, and were received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The delegations stressed that the preservation of peace in the world is a vitally important question and confirmed the determination of trade unionists to support actively the effort for the unification of the progressive international workers and trade union movement in the struggle for ending the arms race, against the neutron bombs and for gradual achievement of general and total disarmament under effective international control.

The Japanese and Czechoslovak delegations called for a quick opening of the summit Soviet-U.S. talks on arms limitation and continuation of the process of detente. They also underlined the need for unified actions of the working class and all workers in the struggle against supra-national monopolies, inflations, unemployment, crisis, and for the improvement of living and working conditions.

The Japanese and Czechoslovak trade unionists pointed out the importance of protecting the democratic rights, including the trade union rights, and expressed support for and solidarity with the working people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, racism and apartheid, for national liberation, strengthening of independence and social progress.

Sohyo Chairman Motofumi Makieda invited a delegation of URO for a visit to Japan.

The official Japanese trade union delegation left here for home Thursday. The delegation was seen off by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union council.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD101602 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By Jindriska Kocianova]

[Text] Prague -- The protocol signed here during the "Week of Friendship Prague - Algiers" provides for exchanges in culture, technology and sports, and for further deepening of friendly ties between the Czechoslovak and Algerian capitals.

The head of the visiting delegation, Deputy Chairman of the People's Council of Algiers Muhammad Alloun said that the relations between the two cities contribute greatly to better mutual knowledge and are part of efforts at international understanding and peaceful coexistence.

"During my visit, I had the opportunity to learn of the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in building an advanced socialist society. I believe that the ties between our cities will help strengthen peace, mutual understanding and friendly relations", Muhammad Alloun said.

Czechoslovakia, one of the founding members of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) and member of the World Federation of Twinned Cities, maintains relations on city and district level with 14 West Europeans and North African countries, to which Czechoslovak architects, technicians and cultural workers are sent every year. Czechoslovak engineers will help build the metro in the Algerian capital for which the foundation stone will be laid on July 5, on the 20th anniversary of Algeria's independence.

During the "Week of Friendship" in Prague, several events were organized, including film shows, exhibitions of Algerian painting, seminars and lectures.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES MONGOLIAN COSMONAUT

LD101628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] National Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur, received in Prague today Mongolian cosmonaut-researcher, Hero of the Mongolian Republic and Hero of the Soviet Union Col Jugderdemidiyn Gurragchaa, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

He presented to him a high distinction -- the Red Banner Order -- conferred on him by the president of the republic in recognition of his services toward strengthening and promoting friendship and internationalist ties between the people and armed forces of the two countries.

LENART ATTENDS SLOVAK UNION OF WOMEN CC SESSION

LD102244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In Bratislava the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Women is today discussing the tasks stemming from the deliberations of the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees and from the conclusions of the 6th session of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee. Present at the session is Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary.

Elena Litvajova, chairman of the Central Committee of the union and CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, delivered the report of the Slovak Union of Women Central Committee Presidium.

COLOTKA TOURS WESTERN SLOVAKIA 10 JUNE

LD102212 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, paid a brief visit to the district of Komarno today. Accompanied by Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak Kraj Communist Party Committee. Comrade Colotka was briefed about topical tasks of the current social and economic development of the district. Comrades Peter Colotka and Ignac Janak visited the unified cooperative farm in Marcelova, which is the largest producer of early and second-early vegetables in the district.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

AU092035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

["K.-H. W." commentary: "Crimes Against Peace"]

[Text] The world reacts to Israel's new brutal attack on Lebanon with resentment. On behalf of our people, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers have condemned this barbarous aggression. It is "the more detestable as Israel is attacking Lebanon at a time when the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist countries as well as governments of the Western world are pressing for a solution of the Middle East problem by way of negotiations," the declaration states.

The invasion, which had been systematically prepared for weeks by massive troop concentrations at the southern border of Lebanon, started on Friday with a bombardment of residential areas and Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanese capital and in other parts of the country by Israeli airplanes of American manufacture. According to provisional statements, over 200 people, mainly women and children, have been murdered. The number of people who have been seriously wounded runs into the hundreds.

There was still smoke rising from the ruins, the wrecking crews were still searching for victims in the ruins when on Sunday morning the Begin Cabinet set the machinery of war in motion against the neighboring country by both sea and land. With 20,000 soldiers, 100 tanks and several hundred vehicles supported by fighter bombers, helicopters and ships, the aggressor invaded the Republic of Lebanon. The barbarous attack took place almost on the same day as the June aggression of 1967 15 years ago. This is the fifth war which Israel has started against the Arabs since its founding in 1948.

With their renewed war adventure, the Zionist rulers smashed the most fundamental norms of international law under tank tracks in an internationally very tense situation. By impudently disregarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon, which is neutral in the Middle East conflict, the Begin clique demonstrates to the world anew that for it the UN Charter is only a piece of paper. Still more: The aggressors do not shrink from military confrontation with the United Nations. When they entered the area controlled by the UN troops they killed a member of the UNIFIL [United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon] units, a Norwegian. The UN soldiers have the mandate of the peoples' forum to support the Lebanese Government in restoring the state power in the south of the country. The Israeli Government boldly ignores that.

In cynical frankness the Begin government summarizes the aim and purpose of the aggression: to force back the National-Progressive movement of Lebanon and the PLO with the final aim of shattering the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Thus the Palestinians are to be deprived of their leadership in the struggle against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in the struggle for their own state. Only recently Israel's Premier Begin categorically declared that he will "never allow" the creation of a Palestinian state.

The annexation course of the right-extremist Likud government has reached a climax with the Lebanon aggression. No one can ignore the fact that the Israeli rulers have made the country a permanent hotbed and a potential danger for peace and security not only in the Middle East. These people agree to all means where the implementation of their big-power plans is concerned, something that was sufficiently demonstrated by the aggressions of 1956 and 1967. They do not shrink from any crime and are determined to physically exterminate the Palestinian people, as the murderous actions against the Palestinians all over the world and the bomb terror against defenseless women and children prove.

As in past wars, this aggression against the Palestinians and Lebanese is only possible because the Zionist regime is supported by U.S. imperialism. The Israeli rulers impudently count on their indispensability in the imperialist plans. They speculate even in their boldest and most brutal adventures that they will get away with it because the imperialist global strategists need them, irrespective of the fact that politicians of Western countries can do nothing but draw away from that.

In the UN Security Council the Soviet delegate noted that the aggressor Israel is encouraged and supported by the United States. As it has done before, the United States equips Israel with the most modern weapons, pumps billions into the war chest of Tel Aviv and backs up their junior partner politically and morally.

For imperialism Israel plays the role of the watchdog against the Arab peoples and their liberation movements. It is its strategic outpost for control over the oil and other natural resources of the region. What is now happening in Lebanon finally makes obvious the global ambitions of imperialism. The varnish with which it tries to paste over its "peace projects" in the region is coming off and that by which imperialist policy is guided appears: Where profit, power and influence are concerned, there is no room for humanity and international law.

In these hours the ideas and feelings of all respectable people are with the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots who are in heavy fights against the Zionist invaders. The defense measures against the aggression which have been undertaken by the Lebanese and Palestinians have the full solidarity of the GDR, as the statement of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers says. In this both the defense of the legitimate rights of the peoples immediately concerned and the inalienable principles of the UN Charter, peace and security of all peoples are concerned.

FISCHER ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION 10 JUN

LD102240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 10 Jun (ADN) -- "There is only one way to preserve life on our planet -- arms limitation and disarmament." GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made this statement in his declaration at the second special disarmament conference at the United Nations in New York. "Each step, however small, which brings us closer to this goal would also be an effective contribution to the reduction of world tensions. In the view of the GDR, this is the most pressing task for this body."

Fischer recalled proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries for achieving a fundamental turn toward disarmament and peace. Only a short while ago the Soviet Union combined important disarmament and detente proposals with the announcement of a unilateral moratorium on the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles. Attempts were made by other states and by political and social forces, Fischer said further. He pointed to the 1979 political declaration of the nonaligned states which set the task "of securing detente, expanding it to all parts of the world and deflecting the nuclear danger, the arms race and a war."

On current affairs, the minister continued: "The GDR decisively condemns Israel's bloody aggression in Lebanon. This genocidal war makes it clear that Israel does not want a peaceful settlement. We demand in the interest of global peace the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor from Lebanon and confirm our unbreakable solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

Oskar Fischer described nuclear arms as the greatest danger. The GDR supports placing the no first-use of nuclear weapons in a prominent place in forthcoming resolutions. It has been obvious for a long time what must be done for a noticeable reduction of the danger of nuclear war. It is a matter of immediately stopping all nuclear arms tests, stopping nuclear weapons production and immediately freezing nuclear weapons potentials. The GDR, as are other states of the socialist community, is ready at any time to enter negotiations on banning production, reducing and finally liquidating all types of weapons according to the principle of equal and maintained security.

"Whether agreements on mass destruction or conventional weapons, whether drastic reductions or comparatively modest confidence-building measures, whether on a global or regional scale, the socialist states are, I repeat, immediately ready," Fischer said.

The nonratification of the SALT II Treaty, signed in 1979, and the nearly 18 months of refusal by one of the partners to resume the negotiations on strategic weapons has without doubt seriously affected the international climate. "To demand drastic reductions from one side while leaving the other side's strategic weapons untouched cannot, and clearly is not intended to, lead to mutually acceptable agreements. The actual reason, which cannot be hidden, is the change of the military-strategic balance in favor of one side. But responsible agreements in the field of disarmament and arms limitation are only possible -- and this is doubly true of all nuclear weapons systems -- if the principle of equal security is strictly adhered to. That is to say, if the legitimate security interests of the other side are taken into consideration.

The minister pointed out that at Whitsun more than 4 million young people in the GDR administrated for peace and disarmament thus strengthening the peace appeal which was signed by more than 13 million GDR citizens in 1979 against the stationing of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. "The Peace Council of the GDR received in the past 10 months more than 33,000 resolutions signed by 1.7 million citizens, which demand banning the neutron weapon. As a state on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR is especially interested in the negotiations on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe."

Today, NATO has more weapons stockpiled west of GDR borders than anywhere in the world. To add new, dangerous missiles to this potential will meet increasingly broad opposition. That is why the GDR is supporting all the proposals which lead to a drastic reduction of nuclear weapons by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. "The USSR has shown a constructive approach in its stance. An analogous stance by the other side has not been noticeable so far. That is why not only we, but also politicians of Western states express the suspicion that initially there is only one aim: to station American medium-range missiles in Western Europe in 1983."

The GDR attaches great significance to the official negotiations between the USSR and the United States, starting on 29 June in Geneva, on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, and expects that true progress will be achieved, the minister said further. He recalled that at the 36th UN General Assembly session the GDR had proposed a resolution for banning neutron weapons and their stationing in other countries as well as having suggested a corresponding international convention.

"As far as chemical weapons are concerned, the GDR decisively supports their total ban. Above all a ban on the production of a still more treacherous generation of chemical weapons, the binary weapons, must not be delayed.

The study made at the request of the UN secretary general on "disarmament and development" clearly shows the serious consequences of the arms drive and confrontation for all aspects of the economic and social development of the peoples.

The arms madness must be stopped. "There is nothing more important than peace and the guarantee of the right to live. It must not be permitted that negotiations are misused as an alibi for a forced arms drive."

The work of this conference must be marked by the spirit of responsibility and political reality. The proposals and ideas must be permeated by the principles of equality and equal security. The principles agreed upon 4 years ago must be held up, must be effectively added to and a comprehensive disarmament program passed. The conference must encourage the peace movement and support it.

Fischer expressed the conviction that reason, realism and farsightedness will ensure agreement in one decisive question -- the question of war or peace. "There are truly enough proposals and initiatives. Now, above all, the willingness to take practical action must be proven. Wars are not a law of nature, they are made by human beings; they can be, indeed they must be, prevented by us."

Visits Japanese Peace Exhibit

LD102007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, New York, 10 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday visited an exhibition by the Japanese peace organization Soka Gakkai. It is called "The Nuclear Threat to Our World" and is on show at UN headquarters.

Oskar Fischer congratulated the Japanese representatives on their contribution to the second special session on disarmament. The GDR favors radical measures to protect the life of present and future generations, Oskar Fischer said.

The tour group also included UN Under Secretary General Yasushi Akashi, the chairman of Soka Gakkai, Hisashi Yamazaki, and the GDR permanent UN representative, Harry Ott.

STOPH INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION

LD102250 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Correspondent Malte Splettstoesser interview with GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph following 36th CEMA session in Budapest 10 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Stoph, you have just signed the final documents of this 36th CEMA session on behalf of the GDR. What are the results of this session?

[Answer] This year's CEMA session, without question, was very successful. The session reflected the firm resolve of the CEMA countries to deepen their cooperation, to strengthen their unity and cohesion. It is the united aim of the CEMA countries to oppose the confrontation course of imperialism with a consistent peace policy. The resolutions of this meeting are aimed at contributing to the solution of important economic policy tasks of the CEMA countries in the eighties, above all through joint efforts to push forward scientific and technological progress more swiftly. At the center is the cooperation for intensifying production, and the most rational use of raw materials and other important available materials. The CEMA countries are doing everything to safeguard further economic growth under conditions which have become more complicated.

[Question] Comrade Stoph, as head of government of the host country of the next CEMA session, you have addressed the plenum at the end of this 36th session and invited the delegations to our capital Berlin next year, you have praised the successful outcome of this Budapest session and have said that it was an essential step toward the deepening of cooperation. Can you give more details?

[Answer] The session dealt with the growth of cooperation in important areas of the national economy. Thus, the state of implementation of the important program for nuclear power stations was assessed, which reaches far into the eighties and nineties. It was agreed to (?develop) nuclear energy in CEMA. And the development of nuclear energy in the GDR is taking place in the closest possible cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

The resolutions provide for the further deepening of specialization and cooperation in the development and production of relevant equipment. Special significance attaches to the cooperation in mi electronics and cybernetics. Cooperation in these areas supports the solution of the ta set for the GDR by the 10th SED Congress. What is needed above all is the implementation of a unified technological policy as a basis for rational production and the application in the CEMA countries' national economies.

[Question] Perhaps I could just mention that a number of agreements were made. [Passage indistinct] Comrade Stoph, this session was attended also by various delegations fr m developing countries, and you, as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have also had a number of bilateral meetings outside the plenum. How do you assess the importance of this doubtless growing cooperation between CEMA and its member countries and the young nation states, especially today?

[Answer] It has already become a good tradition for the delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, the PDRY, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia to attend the CEMA council sessions. But it is also an expression of the firm alliance between the socialist states, (?the community of states) and the young nation states on the path to socialism. Their presence at this year's council session [passage indistinct] the council session adopted important resolutions concerning the further development of the relations between the CEMA countries and the aforementioned states. This applies to both bilateral and multilateral relations.

GRENADA DELEGATION CONCLUDES DISCUSSIONS

Joint Declaration Issued

LD101917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Grenada are determined to deepen cooperation between the SED and the New Jewel Movement and to expand friendly relations between both peoples and states. They are willing to make active and effective contributions to guarantee world peace and international security. This emerges from a joint declaration published on Thursday on the 3-day visit to the GDR by a Grenadan party and government delegation under the leadership of Maurice Bishop. The document is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee and prime minister of Gernada.

It says in the declaration: With growing concern the GDR observes "the attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada with political and economic pressure, as well as the threat to use mercenaries and military force." The GDR condemns decisively "these machinations directed against the right to self-determination and national sovereignty of Grenada. It assures the people of Grenada once again of its firm unity and active solidarity."

Maurice Bishop greatly appreciates, it says further, the constructive contribution of the GDR "in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for detente, international security and disarmament" and praises the internationalist solidarity of the GDR with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, fighting for their national and social liberation.

It further says in the declaration that the GDR and Grenada view "ending the arms race and concrete measures for disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, as the most important task at the present." Both sides support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union "as a realistic and constructive alternative to the aggressive, peace-endangering policies of imperialism." It is necessary to achieve concrete results in the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic weapons and on reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as well as results in the second special conference of the United Nations General Assembly.

Both sides condemn most decisively, it says further in the declaration, "the massive boycott measures of the United States against the People's Republic of Poland as gross interference in her internal affairs, as well as the attempts to slander and blackmail her allies, particularly the USSR. Both sides note that such a policy is a serious danger to peace and security, and demand with all forcefulness that it cease immediately. At the same time they assure socialist Poland again of their comprehensive solidarity."

The UN special conference on disarmament must serve to achieve concrete results in arms limitation and disarmament, as well as in preparing for a world disarmament conference. The GDR and Grenada agree that "progress in the continuation of the process of detente in Europe is an important contribution to the healing of the world situation." They stand "in support of the active and strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole and favor the positive results at the Madrid meeting, as well as the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe." Both sides are "for strict adherence to the quadrilateral agreement on West Berlin," it says further in the declaration.

In discussing the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, both sides favor making the Caribbean a zone of peace, independence and development. At the same time they "condemn decisively the aggressive policies of the United States, which conjure up growing danger for the security and stability of this region, and thus for the preservation of peace in the world," it says further.

The GDR and Grenada resolutely demand the immediate cessation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The most recent developments in the Near East are "the dangerous results of the course steered by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, of including the region in a confrontation policy and interfering in the affairs of sovereign states." They demand the guaranteeing of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to form their own state.

The GDR and Grenada signed an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the New Jewel Movement, a consular agreement, agreements on economic and technological, as well as cultural, cooperation and on an exchange of certificates for specialists' training. Maurice Bishop issued an invitation to Erich Honecker to visit Grenada, which was accepted with thanks.

Bishop Lauds Visit

LD101300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Central Committee Politburo of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, speaking at a press conference at his residence of Schloss Niederschoenhausen on Thursday, praised the importance of his 3-day official visit to the GDR. He stressed that the successful course of the visit has helped to a large extent toward further consolidating and developing in future the relations of friendship and mutual understanding and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

He is confident, said Maurice Bishop, that all the goals and tasks decided on by the 10th SED Congress will be implemented and that this will serve to further strengthen the socialist world system and worldwide struggle for peace and social progress.

On behalf of the free, peace-loving, revolutionary and anti-imperialist people of Grenada, Maurice Bishop thanked the GDR for the resolution with which it opposed all interference in the internal affairs of Grenada and the imperialist threats and acts of aggression against the country and against the progressive and revolutionary states of the Caribbean region.

He strongly condemned the machinations by U.S. imperialism against Grenada. "We are like the GDR convinced," said the representative of Grenada, "that the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament is the most important international issue for mankind at the present time."

Delegation Leaves Berlin

LD101654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The Grenadan party and government delegation ended its 3-day official visit to the GDR on Thursday afternoon. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada, was seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo as well as other leading personages of the GDR were present with Erich Honecker at the departure of the leading representative of the Caribbean island state.

A guard of honor of the National People's Army presented arms at the flag-bedecked airport. The national anthems of Grenada and the GDR sounded against the background of a 21-gun salute.

The commander of the guard of honor reported to the guest. Maurice Bishop inspected the troops with Erich Honecker and saluted the troop-colors.

After the leading representative of Grenada took leave of the GDR officials he turned together with Erich Honecker to the numerous workers who had formed a line on the path to the aircraft.

The march-past by the guard of honor ended the military ceremony. At the aircraft gangway both statesmen embraced. Maurice Bishop expressed his thanks for the friendly reception accorded to him and to the members of his delegation everywhere. Erich Honecker wished Maurice Bishop and the people of Grenada, to whom he sent greetings, further successes.

After the conclusion of the official visit, the delegation went to Dresden Bezirk where it will visit an agricultural producer cooperative and historical sites.

SINDERMANN HOSTS RECEPTION IN TUNIS 10 JUNE

LD102236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2106 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jun (ADN) -- On occasion of the official visit of the GDR delegation to Tunisia, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, gave a reception in Tunis on Thursday evening. The president of the Tunisian National Assembly, Mahmoud Messadi, the vice president of the National Assembly, Fethia Mzali, deputies of the Tunisian Parliament as well as other personalities from social life came at his invitation. In addition, the deputy secretary general of the Arab League, Adnan Umran, was present. The ambassadors of the socialist countries as well as ambassadors from Arab states also attended. On Thursday, the the People's Chamber delegation visited the towns of Nabul and Al-Hammamat. They had talks with the local administration.

HONECKER GREETS JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS 10 JUNE

LD100952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The 11th Congress of the GDR Journalists Union began on Thursday morning in Berlin. The 600 delegates warmly applauded a greetings addressed from the Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which was read out by Joachim Herrmann, Politiburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, at the beginning of the congress.

At the start of its 2-day consultations the congress participants adopted a resolution which, on behalf of the more than 8,000 GDR journalists, most strongly condemns Israel's aggression against Lebanon and assures the Palestinian and Lebanese colleagues of their firm solidarity.

Afterward union chairman Eberhard Heinrich delivered the report of the Central Executive Committee to congress. On the basis of this report on "the responsibility of journalists and their union in the campaigns of our time for peace and socialism" the representatives of the GDR mass media will hold debates later in the plenary session and in five working groups.

CIVIL DEFENSE HEAD ON VISIT TO FINLAND

AU072112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Gemran 4 Jun 82 p 5

[ADN report: "Talks With Head of GDR Civil Defense"]

[Text] Helsinki (ADN) -- Lt Gen Fritz Peter, head of the GDR Civil Defense, who is visiting Finland, was received in Helsinki by Gen Lauri Sutela, commander of the Finnish defense forces. During the friendly talks Lieutenant General Peter conveyed cordial greets from the GDR national defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffman, which were equally cordially reciprocated. In the talks in which GDR Ambassador to Finland Dr Joachim Mitdank also participated, the two sides praised the good relations between the two states and their armed forces as well as in the field of civil defense.

KADAR HONORED BY CUBANS, MONGOLIANS, VIETNAMESE

LD101146 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Cuban, Mongolian and Vietnamese decorations were festively presented to Janos Kadar first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, on his 70th birthday in Budapest on Thursday.

Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, vice president of the Council of State of the Cuba Republic and vice president of the Council of Ministers, presented the "Jose Marti Order of Merit" of the Cuban Council of State, the "Suhe Bator Order of Merit" was awarded by the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the "Golden Star Order of Merit" of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by vice-premier To Huu, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Committee.

Janos Kadar thanked the high honours with warm words.

Those present at the intimate event, held in the Budapest HSWP CC headquarters, included Karoly Nemeth, ember of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department -- both members of the HSWP Central Committee -- Lionel Soto, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Dambigyn Gombozhav, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Tran Quynh, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Present also were Jose Antonio Tabares, Cuban, Badamtaryn Baldoo, Mongolian ambassadors and Ta Quynh, charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest.

OFFICIALS MEETS WITH CEMA DELEGATES 10 JUNE

Host Budapest Reception

LD101126 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic hosted a reception on the occasion of the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the Parliament on Wednesday.

The reception was attended by the delegations participating in the session: the Soviet delegation headed by Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, the Bulgarian delegation headed by Prime Minister Grisha Filipov, the Czechoslovak delegation by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, the Cuban delegation by Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the Polish delegation by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej, the Hungarian delegation headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, the Mongolian delegation headed by Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh, the GDR delegation headed by Prime Minister Willi Stoph, the Romanian delegation headed by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, the Vietnamese headed by To Huu, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers, the Yugoslav headed by Zvone Dragon, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Lopo Fortunato Ferreira Do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, of Socialist Ethiopia headed by (Taye Gulilat), deputy secretary-general of the Supreme Council of the Central Planning and Development Revolutionary Movement, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mahmud Sa'id al-Mahdi, minister of finance, of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Salt Vongkhamsad, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of economic policy of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. Also present was Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the CMEA.

Apart from the members of the Hungarian delegation participating in the session the reception was attended by Gyorgy Aczel and Janos Borbandi, deputy chairmen of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and several members of the Hungarian Government.

Also present were leaders of the diplomatic representations of the countries participating.

At the cordial friendly reception, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, welcomed the participants on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. The president of the Presidential Council voiced his conviction that the Budapest conference will contribute to furthering socialist economic integration and developing cooperation between the CMEA countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

Kadar Meets Participants

LD101818 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, has held talks with the delegation leaders of the CMEA member states and the leader of the Yugoslav delegation, who are attending the 36th session of the CMEA, in Budapest on Thursday.

The meeting, held at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters, was attended by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy prime minister of Cuba, Zbigniew Madej, deputy prime minister of Cuba, Zbigniew Madej, deputy prime minister of Poland, Jambyn Batmonh, prime minister of Mongolia, Willi Stoph, prime minister of the GDR, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, Tho Huu, deputy prime minister of Vietnam, and Svone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the CMEA member states who are members of delegations attending the session, and Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of the CMEA. Also present at the meeting was Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent CMEA representative.

At the cordial friendly meeting Janos Kadar welcomed the leaders present and stressed the importance of the conference. Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, summarized the activities of the session and Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation, gave a speech on behalf of the leaders present.

Lazar, Faluvegi: SFRY's Dragan

LD101152 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and head of the Yugoslav delegation attending 36th CMEA session, here this morning.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the parties discussed current issues of the Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

The meeting was attended by Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office, and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest.

Zvone Dragan had talks with Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, too.

Lazar: Romanian Prime Minister

LD101132 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, had talks with Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, head of the Romanian delegation attending the 36th CMEA session, here on Thursday.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, they surveyed current issues of the Hungarian-Romanian economic relations, the main trends of the development of cooperation as well as the opportunities for improving production specialization and cooperation.

Present at the event were Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state at the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Ion Stoian, Romanian deputy foreign trade minister, and Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

Korom: Mongolian Delegate

LD101740 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, today received and had cordial, comradely talks with Damdiny Gambojab, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is currently in Budapest on the occasion of the 36th CMEA session.

GASPAR ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

LD102208 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Mr. Sandor Gaspar, the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions is in Geneva to attend the 68th session of the International Labor Organization. In Geneva Mr. Gaspar has met Mr. Francis Blanchard, the director general of the International Office of Labor; Mr. Georges Debunne, the president of the European Trade Union Federation; and Mr Jan Kulakowski, the general secretary of the World Federation of Labor.

CLERGYMEN INTERVIEWED ON SPLIT, STATEMENT RELATIONS

AU091442 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German at 1600 GMT on 8 June carries a 15-minute item entitled "Orientation" in which Austrian TV reporter Erich Macho interviews Hungarian Primate Cardinal Lekai and Piarist Father Gyorgy Bulany about divergences of views between the Hungarian Roman Catholic hierarchy and Father Bulany and his followers.

The item opens with a reference to an earlier "Orientation" report according to which Cardinal Lekai had refused to say Mass together with Father Bulany and Chaplian Lasiz Kovacz in the Church of Nagymaros in western Hungary. Subsequently, the cardinal explains the requirements for a Movement within the Catholic Church to be accepted, and points out that the so-called Regnum Movement, named after a church in Budapest, meets all these requirements, such as cooperation with the hierarchy, doctrinal agreement and respect for the church. There also exist another movement of basic communities named after Father Bulany, the so-called Bulanyists who uphold an entirely different view of the Catholic hierarchy and who regard obedience as a sin and disobedience a virtue.

Questioned by Macho, Father Bulany confirms that "obedience is not the supreme rule, one must listen to one's own conviction" and after references to the Gospel, he adds: "We shall only listen to Jesus, to the spirit, we shall do what the spirit tells us to do. I believe that our bishops cannot yet understand that Christ's supreme commandment is not to obey but to hearken [horchen]." The cardinal in turn points out that he had a commission of four renowned theologians review Bulany's teachings, who found them in disagreement with Catholic doctrine and, that upon his request to retract, Bulany had refused to do so.

Asked when the church would adopt the basic communities' concern that Catholics should not do military service in Hungary, Cardinal Legai quotes from decisions of the Second Vatican Council and affirms the right of the Hungarian state to draft young Catholics, who make up two-thirds of all draftees. Bulany says that thus far eight young men of his movement have refused to enter military service, and responds in this way to the question of whether he advocates the disbandment of the Hungarian Army and objects to the draft: "We are for an alternative service for the time of military service. We want a peaceful service, but we now are only saying this to our bishops. We do not want to ask the state for anything, we believe this to be the task of our elders."

To criticism for being too tolerant vis-a-vis the communist regime, Lekai points out that there is something specific in the Hungarian communist regime which other regimes do not have and this specific feature promotes the common weal. "Must I not acknowledge this? That all our families have enough to eat every day?" the cardinal says.

Asked whether he thinks the Hungarian bishops are too conciliatory toward the regime, Bulany notes: "I believe everybody does what his conscience tells him to do. For me as a believing Christian, this is not the proper road. I believe that the life of the Catholic Church is composed of these various ways and I believe that the current situation agrees with the situation of the vast majority of Hungarian Catholics, because under the present situation they are assured that church prayers can be spoken without any damage to anyone."

Asked whether the original goals of the Catholic Church are being impaired by the communist regime, the cardinal points out that it is first necessary to lead a human life to be able to strive for our Christian ideals, and the state permits these aspirations, even though "our communist state is not yet a Catholic communist state." Nor have all the Catholic wishes been fulfilled in the Western countries, Lekai adds.

To the question of whether he felt persecuted by the hierarchy, Father Bulany replies that this is an ugly word and that he would not like to say such a thing. But there exist tensions between himself and the cardinal, and in a world where people hearken, this is not harmful because there also exist healthy tensions in the world. "I think that atheism is behind all the problems which we are having with our church superiors," Bulany concludes in his interview.

Paper: Church-State Relations

LD110934 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 10 Jun 82

["NEPSZABADSAG: State and Church" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, Jun 10 (MTI) -- "A particular change in tone can be observed in anti-communist propaganda publications on the relations of socialism and religion and, socialist countries and the churches," reads a commentary in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG.

"More and more reproaches are cast by the bourgeois press upon various church and religious organizations and institutions or religious masses if they -- to the greatest annoyance of the anti-communist propaganda -- do not need protection, adapt themselves to socialist society, come to terms with socialist administration, or form a common political platform with it and become allies of the socialist world system for safeguarding peace and the struggle for averting thermonuclear war.

"The fastidious commentaries in certain Western media on the Moscow Conference of World Religions and Churches also set a good example for this."

But "these contradictions and hypocrisy manifest themselves more clearly if bourgeois propaganda speaks about the churches in socialist countries and the position of believers living in these countries," writes the commentator and, to confirm it, recalls that "the sound relation of state and the churches, and the cooperation of believers and materialists for establishing a developed socialist society in Hungary is received with understanding by that part of public opinion in the West, which is adherent to international detente, the peaceful co-existence of countries of diverging social systems and dialogue."

The commentary states that facts and assessments of some bourgeois circles are in contradiction, as "the relation of state and the church is settled in Hungary. Party members and non-party people, believers and materialists, cooperate and work together here to establish the developed socialist society in all walks of life. The sound relation of state and the churches in Hungary and the political cooperation of believers and materialists do not mean that ideological differences have grown dim. As in other fields, openness and mutual frankness are characteristic of their relations. We both know the other's philosophical stand, and what cannot be reconciled, we do not try to do. However, we do not lay emphasis on things that divide us, but those that connect us."

BRIEFS

SFRY'S DALJEVIC VISIT -- Budepest, 7 Jun (MTI) -- Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), arrived in Hungary on Monday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of the department of the HSWP CC, met him at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 7 Jun 82 LD]

FINANCE MINISTER KRZAK MAKES SEJM REPORT 26 MAY

PM101509 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 82 pp 4-5

[PAP report on Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak 26 May Sejm speech: "Draft Budget for 1982"]

[Text] May it please the house: The government has submitted to the Sejm a report on the implementation of the state budget in 1981 and the draft budget for 1982. This is the first draft budget submitted to the Sejm since the implementation of the economic reform which has initiated a new era with respect to shaping economic processes with a view to achieving a balance and a more effective utilization of goods and services.

Furthermore, the draft budget has been taking shape under the influence of the economic situation which has prevailed in recent years in general and the previous year in particular. Its structure and the scale of its expenditure have been affected during the current years by such negative phenomena as wage increases not earned through either increased production or labor productivity, an excessive shortening of working time, the consequences of excessive investments in the economic sphere in recent years, difficulties relating to the balance of payments and the consequences of the economy's anarchization and of strikes which have led to direct and, especially, indirect losses in the form of severance of cooperation links, breakdown in the credibility in the foreign trade sphere and extreme nervousness on the domestic market.

During the previous year, the government prepared an economic stabilization plan and submitted it to the Sejm. However, as a result of some extreme difficulties which were mainly connected with social tensions extant at that time, it proved possible to implement only in part the tasks determined in the plan.

The budget adopted in July 1981 provided for a deficit amounting to Z217 billion. In fact, it was smaller. It amounts to Z124 billion, which represents the gap between budget expenditure and current revenue. In practice, this meant that it was necessary to withdraw part of the state treasury's previously accumulated financial resources from the Polish National Bank and, consequently, to reduce that bank's credit coverage.

State Budget's Revenue and Expenditure

It was impossible to secure any bigger, additional revenue. In socialized enterprises, costs were increasing, especially expenditure on wages, which were not covered by the continually diminishing revenue. All in all, costs in enterprises exceeded revenue derived from sales of goods and services by Z177 billion. Most enterprises began to operate on credit without any possibility of repaying the money borrowed. The bank financed credits by printing more money. So we experienced an unprecedented breakdown in the financial system of enterprises. As a result, the revenue which the state budget received from still profitable enterprises was insufficient to finance the activities of unprofitable enterprises.

Last year's budget deficit would have been even bigger if the government had taken no steps in that sphere. The increase in the prices of tobacco, liquid fuel and alcoholic beverages helped to reduce it. Aid in the form of credits obtained from the Soviet Union was also of considerable importance. All this made possible to accumulate last year a budget revenue amounting to Z1,185,000,000,000, that is, slightly more than the amounted expected, which, however, was insufficient to fully cover budget expenditure.

State budget expenditure showed unprecedentd dynamimism. To be sure, its overall amount remained within the budget's limits but this was a result, in addition to steps aimed at achieving savings, of supply problems and a weakening of economic processes. However, the level of expenditure on social and cultural objectives was exceeded. Expenditure on social insurance increased 50 percent. Expenditure on the health service, education and other social and cultural needs increased more than 25 percent and on municipal services and housing 20 percent.

All in all, that expenditure increased by some Z90 billion, an unprecedented increase in our economy. It has led to a broadening of the material base of the health service and an increase in the number of day nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools, in the number of people employed in wages, especially in the field of education and the health service.

The high level of expenditure on social and cultural projects and social insurance reflects our state's social policy. Neither the government nor the community is prepared to contemplate the possibility of curtailment of social aid, expenditure on schools and hospitals and payments for those services. However, neithter can the scope of those services be extended indefinitely because if this were done they could become instrumental in weakening economic life and, especially, reducing labor productivity instead of protecting society. We must extricate ourselves from the trap of excessive promises with respect to social matters and wages. In the future, social security must be backed with revenue earned.

I am presenting my report on the implementation of the 1981 budget in the belief that, as far as circumstances permitted and while ensuring social protection, we have been slowly establishing a basis for stabilizing the economy. [illegible] no active steps had been taken, the budget deficit would have been bigger and, consequently, the breakdown of the economic balance much deeper.

In view of the extent of changes in the system and in prices, whose financial consequences were difficult to assess, the state budget economy had to be of a provisional nature in the first half of that year. It has now become possible to assess more clearly the financial situation and our economic requirements as well as prospects for the development of the economic situation.

A definite improvement in the extractive industries' performance can be observed. The downward trend in the production sphere is weakening. There has been an increasing number of indications with respect to the positive effect of raw material supplies from socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

However, this stimulating process has been weakened by the economic restrictions introduced by western countries. This has been felt especially strongly in the branches of industry which use raw materials and semifinished products, as well as coproduced elements which are imported from capitalist countries.

It is expected that the state budget revenue during the current year will amount to Z2.25 trillion and, after the deduction of revenue of a once-only nature, to some Z1.8 trillion. A decisive proportion of that revenue is to be derived from the socialized economy, including Z430 billion from the new income, that is, profit tax, Z670 billion from the turnover tax and Z200 billion from the wage fund tax. Furthermore, Z270 billion will represent revenue from social insurance contributions and payments by financial institutions and banks. It is also expected that some Z100 billion will be received from the vocational activation fund. The nonsocialized economy is to pay into the budget Z18 billion, that is, 1 percent of the total revenue, and charges and taxes paid by the population will represent a similar percentage of the entire budget revenue.

However, all this revenue is insufficient to cover the indispensable budget expenditure which is to amount to Z2,619,000,000,000 of which more than Z845 billion have been earmarked for subsidies to enterprises in connection with production and services. This sum represents nearly 32 percent of budget expenditure. Furthermore Z43 billion are to be spent on financing production for the agricultural sector and the huge sum of Z174 billion on municipal services and housing. It is planned to spend some Z800 billion, that is 30 percent of the budget, on social insurance, various grants, compensations and social and cultural requirements whereas a year ago only 22 percent of the budget was earmarked for these purposes. On the other hand, Z294 billion, that is, 11 percent of the expenditure, is to be spent on state administration, the Administration of Justice and public security as well as national defense. As it can be seen from these figures, our budget has become a social budget to an unprecedented extent. It shows a deficit amounting to some Z368 billion (14 percent of the expenditure), that is, proportionally the same amount as last year.

This situation is mainly the result of the price reform. As a result of price changes, the expenditure of units financed out of the budget has considerably increased -- the cost of the upkeep of schools, hospitals, cultural projects and institutions connected with municipal services and housing have increased. The nominal costs of the upkeep of state organs have also risen. In addition, the budget finances the major part of compensations paid to the population. So price changes have prevented us from balancing the budget even though the inflation gap has considerably been narrowed.

However, an improvement has been noticed in the financial situation of socialized industries rather than in the budget. During the first 4 months of the current year, the revenue of enterprises has considerably increased whereas during the previous year their debts to banks were increasing.

During the first quarter of the current year, socialized enterprises had at their disposal some Z140 billion, tax paid, which they had accumulated. In the corresponding period last year, they made losses amounting to Z12 billion.

At the same time, as a result of price alterations, the state budget expenditure has increased by some Z800 billion. Unless some extraordinary and indispensable steps are taken to fully finance that additional expenditure, the budget deficit can well prove dangerous to the financial balance and jeopardize anticrisis measures.

The consequences of the social decisions adopted during the second half of last year have also contributed toward an increase in budget expenditure during the current year. Expenditure on social insurance has increased more than 40 percent, mainly in connection with the increase in educational and family grants as well as in the lowest retirement and other pensions which took place in the second half of 1981. Irrespective of price increases, expenditure on education, the health service and other social and cultural services will increase more than 30 percent and on municipal services and housing more than 15 percent. In view of this considerable increase in expenditure, it will be impossible as yet to greatly improve the quality of insurance, social and cultural services. Resources for all this must still be earned in the economic sphere.

The fact that increases in supply and retail prices have failed to completely eliminate the need for subsidies to production and service activities has had a crucial bearing on the high level of budget expenditure. The biggest subsidies -- more than Z200 billion -- have continued to relate to food products. For instance, subsidies for milk products amount to some 50 percent of their value, for meat some 26 percent and for bread some 40 percent. The production of a number of articles for the agricultural sector -- fertilizers, industrial fodder, fodder grain, agricultural machinery and equipment and cooperative agricultural circle services -- will have to be further subsidized. We will continue to subsidize (to the tune of some Z65 billion) coal and coke production because the new prices do not cover the full cost of their extraction. The problem has been alleviated by coal exports which are very profitable. Metallurgy and the cement industry have continued to be unprofitable. The deficit relating to transportation services has considerably increased. It is mainly a question of passenger traffic ensured by the Polish State Railraods and the state airlines which we subsidize to the tune of some Z90 billion. We have had to earmark a further Z60 billion for freight subsidies.

Subsidies for Enterprises

The situation has nonetheless improved sufficiently to make it possible to reduce subsidies for enterprises from 56 percent in 1981 to 39 percent now of the overall budget expenditure. However, this still is definitely too large a proportion. Subsidies reduce commitment to an economic consumption of goods, limit incentives for increasing production and make it more difficult to achieve a balance.

Even though we have preserved the subsidy system, albeit on a considerably reduced scale, this is a provisional compromise between the previous, distributory economic system and the new system which operates in accordance with the principles of self-financing and economic calculation.

We have continued to spend more than we produce. This has been made obvious by the fact that our foreign trade balance both with socialist and capitalist countries has been unfavorable. The surplus of imports over exports in our trade with socialist countries has been an indication of the aid received from those countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular. Last year, supplies of goods from socialist countries exceeded the value of Polish exports by more than 1.5 billion transfer rubles, that is, some Z100 billion. During the current year, the trade balance deficit should amount to R1.4 billion. Credits granted to Poland, especially by the Soviet Union, will enable us to finance that deficit. Furthermore, the postponement, by the Soviet Union of repayments due this year has played a crucial role in this sphere. We have been receiving such aid for the past 2 years, that is, since the beginning of the crisis. The truth of the old proverb that a "friend in need is a friend indeed" has thus again been confirmed. Our debts to socialist countries now amount to 3.1 billion transfer rubles in addition to our debts in convertible currencies.

Balance of Payments With Capitalist Countries

The balance of payments with capitalist countries has caused us most difficulties. During the current year, the governments of creditor countries have postponed talks on the subject of repayments of our credit commitments. They have introduced restrictions with respect to any grants of new credits and have made it impossible for us to avail ourselves of the overwhelming majority of previously granted credits. We have found ourselves under the influence of two adverse factors -- a very strong curtailment of the influx of foreign credits and a decrease in revenue derived from exports. As a result of the suspension of credits, the processing industry has been deprived of many imported semi-finished products, components and spare parts.

Even though revenue derived from exports during the first 4 months of the current year has gradually been increasing, it has amounted only to $1,559,000,000, that is, has fallen 21 percent compared with the analogous period in 1981. It has been possible to finance import expenditure up to the amount of $1,413,000,000 (52 percent of the expenditure a year ago). A balance of payments surplus amounting to $146 million has been achieved.

In view of the shortage of fresh credits, it has become impossible to maintain a balance of trade deficit. In any case, such a deficit would flout common sense. As a result of a relatively small revenue, expenditure on imports has also been rather modest. The lack of transaction credits has prevented us from importing the goods we need to export our products.

We are now unable to import goods to our country according to "payment on delivery" terms, as we used to do in previous years. The situation has forced us to pay for the goods we import from the West by means of letters of credit.

At the end of April 1982, our debts in capitalist currencies amounted to $24.7 billion. These debts have not been increasing. Our short-term debts amount to only $1 billion.

Talks about a rescheduling of our loan repayments are essential for both sides. Making economic cooperation dependent on political considerations is harmful not only to our people but also to our creditors. We are willing to continue economic and financial cooperation. This has been demonstrated by the fact that Poland has applied for IMF membership. We do not shirk from any discussion on the subject of our economy's improvement. In their own interest, our partners should refrain from hindering the process of reconstruction and economic reform. Any improvement in the payments situation mainly depends on ourselves. The crisis which we experience has been intrinsically connected with the unsettling of the balance of payments. We would like to restore that balance, among other things, by making structural changes in our cooperation with foreign countries, developing cooperation with socialist countries and confirming the structure of imports from the West.

It is fitting to recall General Jaruzelski's recent statement: "A difficult period, sanctions and the economic blockade have forced us to utilize our own potential and initiatives to the greatest extent and make extraordinary efforts. This is why stimulation of economic activity and achievement of better results while utilizing the means at our disposal are matters of extreme importance which should become permanently implanted in the practice of our life regardless of the length of time during which the crisis will continue."

The economic reform is to further this. This is where its profound meaning lies. The way out of the crisis will be determined in enterprises, not outside them.

Importance of Principle of Self-Financing

The principle of self-financing is of decisive importance. There have been indications that certain positive processes have been occurring in enterprises even though initially their revenue has increased mainly as a result of the price increase. However, this has been a short term-development. Any further increase should primarily be achieved through economic and rational management. Inadequate interest shown by enterprises in the shaping of their own costs should be assessed critically. In many enterprises manpower has either remained static or even increased and, in some cases, there has even been a shortage of manpower. No obvious progress has been achieved in connection with efforts to reduce the size of enterprise administration and energy consumption per unit of output as well as with organization of labor.

It should be stated that the implementation of a new credit policy by banks, which have been abandoning credit automatism, is bound to result during the current year in some positive steps aimed at reducing costs. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to utilize economic instruments in a way which will curb any bogus economic activities aimed at disguising any negative phenomena in the economic sphere by either increasing prices or asking for aid out of the state budget.

The introduction of the principle of self-financing by enterprises indicates a fundamental and profound change. You can hardly assume that all solutions are correct and operate in the right direction. So we will continually check and assess the system.

Not only the functioning of enterprises in the socialized sector but also the tax system applying to the nonsocialized economic sector should be reformed. It is necessary to ensure that the latter sector adequately contributes, in proportion with its revenue, toward general economic objectives.

We attach particular importance to craftsmanship whose development would mainly help to meet the needs of the population and promote any necessary cooperation with industry. If craftsmanship is to develop correctly, its revenue must be adequate. Artisans should not only have an adequate income for consumption purposes but also be able to invest. We believe, however, that in the longer term the tax system applied to artisans and small private producers should become more in keeping with the principles governing the socialized economic sector. In short, we will seek to introduce uniform principles with respect to income tax, the turnover tax and the wage fund tax.

We are now adapting the tax rates to a new market situation. We have rectified the simplest, fixed tax rates by increasing them 60 percent on average. The range of the cooperative flat rate has been improved and extended. In addition, a developed system of tax reductions as well as difficulties with respect to material supplies have been taken into account in the tax revenue plan.

Like in the case of the socialized economic sector, it has been necessary to acknowledge the fact that prices have greatly changed by revaluing stocks. With reference to this, we have included in the draft budget bill a bylaw which provides, as an exceptional measure, for the introduction of flat-rate payments into the budget from profits achieved as a result of stock revaluation in private enterprises.

We have held extens[illegible] consultations on the subject of all tax changes. We seek to ensure that those tax changes are consistent with the interests of artisans and small producers as well as with public interest. We have already concluded work on a reform of the compensatory tax system with a view to generalizing it and adapting its rates to the new level of wages and incomes. The tax and financial control service will continue its energetic activities with a view to taxing dishonestly obtained or undisclosed incomes.

We will also have to reform the tax system applied to individual farmers. We must ensure that the land tax becomes a factor conducive to a more effective utilization of land and farm assets and, consequently, increased production. The expected revenue from the land tax amounts to merely just over 24 billion and has not changed for the past 20 years. It bears no relation whatever to either the farmers' income or budget expenditure on agriculture which has been much bigger. It is not a question of any fundamental change with respect to land taxes. In contrast with the prewar situation and the policy oursued in the fifties, the idea that we should extricate ourselves from the crisis at agriculture's expense has been cast aside. During the past 18 months the income of rural areas earmarked for consumption has been brought to the level of the income of the urban population and even slightly above it. In the longer term, however, any increase in the income of the rural population must be achieved through a real increase in production.

Proposal for Floating a Stabilization Loan

It is impossible to tolerate a big budget deficit. In its draft budget bill, the government has put forward some concrete proposals with a view to resolving this problem, at least partially. It has suggested that a stabilization loan be floated among socialized enterprises and that insurance contributions be increased.

We need a stabilization loan to cover a proportion of the current year's budget deficit and, at the same time, make the budget and enterprises share more fairly the burden of price increases. If we were not to reduce the deficit this would be tantamount to reconciling ourselves to the fact that the budget could become a source of weakness for the economic balance which we have been seeking to restore at the cost of such effort.

However, we do not believe that a stabilization loan is the only possible solution. We could resolve the problem by increasing taxes with respect to the socialized economy. But the government does not want to do this during the current year because we have not yet checked our tax system. If it appears that it operates more effectively than we believe it does, we will obviously reduce the size of the stabilization loan.

The question of the loan has already given rise to lively discussions. Some people have suggested that the Polish National Bank should grant a loan instead. We have not ruled out such a possibility but we cannot use bank credits as the main source for covering the deficit. It is just that banks have no surplus financial assets at their disposal. The grant of such a large loan is bound to lead to a further printing of money and increased inflation. This is why we have approached enterprises. It is a question of a provisional assignment of 30 percent of profits for the budget at a time when only a small proportion of additional profits, which have mainly been achieved as a result of price increases, can be assigned for investments and stock increase.

The loan is to be repaid over a 3-year period from 1984 and it will bear interest higher than the special enterprise funds. Its concept is consistent with the principles governing the reform. It is consistent with the profit-sharing system because the interest to be paid on the loan will determine its size depending on the revenue situation of enterprises. When they assess the credit-worthiness of enterprises, banks will treat the loan as a sound liquid asset. However, enterprises which have found themselves in a difficult financial situation or receive subsidies will be exempted from the obligation to subscribe to the loan. The government has suggested that this question be approached in a flexible manner. A different solution may well be found during the Sejm discussion on the subject of the draft budget. The government will willingly consider any proposal.

Nor can we in the long run tolerate an imbalanced social insurance budget which shows a deficit amounting to some Z266 billion. We expect to receive during the current year additional revenue as a result of increased contributions. It will amount to some Z30 billion.

Despite all these steps, however, the deficit will not be completely liquidated. But we are taking into account the fact that the process of economic renewal has just been initiated. Forwarding enterprises are now especially unremunerative. It would be advisable to increase freight rates as well as passenger fares. Furthermore, we will be faced in the future with the task of liquidating deficits with respect to raw material production which we have had to subsidize to a considerable extent.

During the current year, the budget will continue to have at its dispoasl a considerable extraordinary revenue. I refer to revenue derived from surplus assets resulting from the reassessment of stocks which I have already mentioned. That source of revenue, however, is mainly of an once-only nature and it will not be so apparent during the coming year.

Certain people have expressed the view that deficits can be tolerated in the long run. These views are completely erroneous and mean that views and situations appropriate to the capitalist economy, which has surplus stocks or raw materials, production capabilities and manpower at its disposal are being applied to our conditions which are completely different. Our country's budget must ensure resources mainly for taking care of standing expenditure connected with the financing of public requirements. Such standing expenditure requires continuous coverage and it would be nonsensical to rely on bank credits in this respect. The situation with respect to state expenditure on national defense, security, Administration of Justice and state administration is similar. As far as state administration is concerned, we have been seeking to be as economical as possible. At present, expenditure on administration amounts only to 1.4 percent of the budget whereas it amounted to more than 2 percent a few years ago. Some 9.8 percent -- representing an amount smaller than the deficit -- of the total expenditure has been assigned in the budget for the other above mentioned purposes. When preparing the budget, our main concern has been to plan for the expenditure carefully.

The Government's Saving Program

The government has been implementing an extensive saving program by considerably reducing expenditure on administration and bureaucracy as well as on official entertainment. Expenditure on official entertainment has been reduced by one-third and, in addition, the number of motorcars used by the administration has been reduced by 25 percent. It is planned to reduce the work force in ministries by a further 12 percent or so and the number of people employed by associations is to be halved, it will also be necessary to take steps to ensure that budget resources earmarked for social objectives are utilized economically and to eliminate any waste while preserving the quality of those services.

In order to ensure correct budget discipline, the Council of Ministers has instructed ministers to review their budgets' revenue and expenditure quarterly. We will also intensify the work of the financial control service.

We will spare no effort to improve budget discipline.

The liquidation of deficit is a social problem which must not remain unresolved and, at the same time, it is a step toward the reorganization of financial management. It will be impossible to achieve this aim unless we introduce and strictly abide by the following rules: First, you can spend money only if you have earned it; second, banks cannot grant more credits than their accumulated resources will allow and the interest rate charged cannot be lower than the interest paid on funds -- such as savings -- third, money must be in greater demand than goods whose value should exceed within reasonable limits the amount of the financial resources which the public as well as enterprises and institutions are willing to earmark for the purchase of goods, and, fourth, prices, which are the financial expression of value, must not be fixed below costs -- except in some socially justified cases -- and should express a balance between supply and demand.

In short, we must introduce many rules of the financial management game which have not been observed in the standing distributive system for many years. We must not violate the system by fixing prices at a lever lower than the prices of equilibrium. And if this nonetheless becomes necessary, let us introduce rationing because otherwise we would open the way for black marketeering. Nor must we grant credits which no one will be able to pay back or reduce the interest paid on them if the budget lacks resources for financing such reductions.

A balanced budget is an important rule of financial management. Budget expenditure must not be increased unless revenue in real terms is also increased. Therefore, I would like to refer to a good parliamentary tradition which observes the rule that you must not propose any additional expenditure unless you make clear at the same time how it is to be financed.

While implementing the economic reform we will seek to ensure prerequisites for sound financial management. We must be consistent in this respect and eliminate from management everything that has been imparing the role of money as a guage of work and value as well as a means for a rational circulation of goods.

The draft budget bill creates prerequisites for the consolidation of the independence of national councils because it provides for an extension of the range of their own revenue and their economic activities. This will help them to adapt more effectively budget management to regional needs and to increase opportunities for independently resolving local problems. The government would like to see both the central budget and regional budgets become budgets of an economy which is becoming stabilized.

POZNAN MEETING DISCUSSES JUNE 1956 EVENTS

LD101852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The PZPR committee at the Hipolit Cegielski works held deliberations today on the eve of the anniversary of the Poznan events of June 1956. The party aktiv of large Poznan factories participated in the plenum. Referring to the tragic events which took place 26 years ago, the first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, Major General Edward Lukasik, stated that the date of 28 June must not be a pretext for arousing new and dangerous tensions any more. Today one thing is certain, he said, and that is if Polish workers took to the streets it was not to fight against socialism but for it, and for the real presence in our life of the socialist ideals of social justice and in order to condemn the distortion of those ideals.

The participants in the deliberations adopted a resolution concerning the setting up of an interfactory committee to celebrate June 1956. The monument and plaque commemorating those events, the resolution states, ought to become a permanent symbol of national reconciliation and accord in the striving to fulfill the lofty ideals of socialism.

GLEMP PARTICIPATES IN CORPUS CHRISTI CELEBRATIONS

LD101528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Today in the whole country the traditional celebrations of Corpus Christi are taking place. The main celebration in Warsaw took place in the area of the old town. The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, participated in the holy mass at St John's Cathedral and the procession.

In Czestochowa, after a mass at the Jasna Gora monastery, (?a traditional) procession passed along Aleje Najswietszej Marii Panny to the cathedral basilica. The celebrations of the Corpus Christi in Gniezno attracted pilgrims from all parts of the country, as always. In Gdansk, after a mass at the 14th-century Mariacka Basilica, the procession passed along the streets of the old town. In the center of Krakow in the procession which began on the Wawel (?hill), delegations of Krakow guilds in traditional regional costumes and members of the Kurkowe Brotherhood took part. The procession of Corpus Christi in (?Lowicz), as usual, was decorated with the beautiful and rich national costumes from this region.

CZYREK ADDRESSES U.S. BUSINESSMEN IN NEW YORK

LD101804 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 10 Jun 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York, 10 Jun (PAP) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met with a group of influential representatives of U.S. economic, financial and scientific circles here on June 9.

A review of the present state of Polish-U.S. relations in the areas of politics, economy and science was made during the meeting organized by co-chairman of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council John J. Roberts and William Schaufele - president of the U.S. Foreign Policy Association and former U.S. ambassador to Poland.

In an extensive statement, Minister Czyrek said that now Polish-U.S. economic relations develop in more difficult conditions than in the past years.

Minister Czyrek acquainted the gathering with the basic assumptions of Polish foreign policy and actions taken by the Polish Government to normalize Poland's political and economic situation, and steps aimed to stabilize and to ensure further development of the Polish economy.

The gathered representatives of U.S. economic, financial and scientific circles came out for further development of Polish U.S. ties, pointed to issues whose expansion and implementation should serve this end.

DELEGATION DEFENDS MARTIAL LAW AT ILO SESSION

Sanctions Criticized

LD102146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In Geneva the 68th session of the International Labor conference is being held. The Polish delegation declared today that our government intends to return to a full observance of the (?conventions) of the Intrnational Labor Organization as soon as the situation in Poland allows this. The statement maintains that the authors of the complaints against the Polish Government should realize that Solidarity -- at first sporadically, then systematically -- did not respect the law in force in Poland mainly because the decisive influence in the union had been gained by representatives of illegal political organizations, which had long been engaged in activity to overthrow the constitutional structures of the state.

The statement by the Polish delegation also maintains that the Government realizes that martial law cannot in itself solve the social and economic problems which have accumulated. It is merely a question of removing the immediate (?source) of confrontation, and creating conditions for the normal functioning of the state structures. Genuine aid for our state, the declaration maintains, will be actin in order to stop all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of our country as well as a cessation of the economic blockade against Poland.

Further Report

LD110238 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] [No dateline given] The Polish delegation stated on Thursday at the 68th ILO session that the Government of the Polish People's Republic intends to reestablish full observance of the ILO conventions when the situation in the country allows this.

The delegation urged those session participants who had been critical of the Polish authorities' actions of 13 December 1981 to be aware of the fact that the introduction of marial law -- and connected with this, the partial suspension of civil freedoms -- was a necessary decision and one that stopped Poland one step from the abyss.

The Polish statement was submitted at the session of the conference commission on questions of observing the conventions and recommendations on labor. [sentence as received] At this forum certain Western delegates spoke critically of Poland, concentrating on the suspension of the activity [words indistinct] "solidarity."

The statement sheds light on the circumstances of the introduction of martial law and notes that the authors of complaints against the Polish Government should realize that "Solidarity" -- at first rarely, and then systematically -- did not respect the law in force in Poland and even [words indistinct] primarily because decisive influence at various levels of that trade union's leadership had been achieved by representatives of illegal political organizations which had long been planning to overthrow the constitutional structures of the state.

The statement says: Avoiding the question of whether "Solidarity" observed the law in force in Poland and whether it observed convention No. 87, which precisely defines the sphere of trade union activity, would cut across the entire system of ILO conventions.

No government could maintain a tolerant attitude to violent and massive intensification of actions such as public speeches aimed at (?alliances) and Polish relations with socialist states; speeches against the legal authorities; and public appeals for disobedience, to use force against representatives of state organs, and to bar the dispatch of products earmarked for export. The statement says: Ignoring these actions would mean total (?anarchy) in all spheres of life, the threat of open confrontation and the threat to national existence. Poland found herself in such a situation in December 1981.

The statement subsequently provides information on the documents the Polish authorities gave to the ILO on the fate of internees and reports in particular that about 5,000 of the almost 7,000 internees have already been released.

The document also states that the Sejm will adopt a new law on trade unions as a result of discussions in Poland on the subject of the future model of the trade union movement.

SOLIDARITY UNDERGROUND PREPARES GENERAL STRIKE

PM101428 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jun 82 p 6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Solidarity's Underground Leaders Plan General Strike"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The leaders of Solidarity's underground Warsaw organization have decided to "start organizational preparations for a general strike." That decision will very probably also be taken soon by the "national coordination" which has comprised the Gdansk, Krakow, Wroclaw and Warsaw regions since 22 April. Thus there are signs of a turning point in the activity of the "resistance," whose leaders now think that a trial of strength with the government is ultimately inevitable. That does not mean that they want to organize it, still less precipitate it, but that they intend to prepare for it in order not to be caught unawares either by an explosion from their grassroots or by an offensive from the authorities.

"Although the last 5 months have shown the hostility of the vast majority of society toward martial law and the Military Council of National Salvation," the Warsaw trade union leaders write in their declaration published Monday 31 May by the clandestine press [Footnote: That statement seems to have been read out Sunday evening during a Solidarity radio broadcast which was almost completely inaudible in most districts of the capital], "the protest activities staged so far have proved inadequate to force the authorities to abandon the repression and move toward the realization of national accord. The absence of any sign of goodwill on the government's part, the indifference it has shown toward the social climate, the increasingly intense repression, the deterioration in the population's material situation and unemployment -- all that," the statement continues, "inevitably leads to a radicalization...and to the eruption of a general strike."

The trade unionists then state that "several dozen big factories in the Warsaw region" have asked them to set a date for that strike, stress that a "spontaneous explosion" would be rather "ineffective" and "dangerous" and consequently call on "the provisional enterprise committees to set up cells with the job of organizing a general strike." Their task in the short term should be to determine the level of mobilization in each factory, to "sound out" workers on the form which the strike should take and to prepare the material conditions for it.

It is clear that by saying this, the trade union leaders' main aim is to play for time. By outlining the prospect of a trial of strength they hope both to moderate their members' impatience and exert pressure on the authorities, for whose benefit they reaffirm their "desire for national harmony," imposing as the "sole precondition" for that the release of all the people detained since 13 December.

Nonetheless this development not only reflects the radicalization of the members but also of the more cautious clandestine leaders. From that viewpoint it is significant that one of the documents four signatories is Mr Bujak [Footnote: The three other members of the Mazowsze regional executive are Mr Janas, leader of the Ursus factories' Solidarity section, Mr Kuberski, a former member of Solidarity's Warsaw leadership, and Mr Romaszewski, who had been a Workers Self-Defense Committee member before he too joined the trade union's Warsaw leadership], the trade union's former Warsaw leader who, just 1 month ago, on 28 April, opposed any prospect of a head-on struggle against the government. It is true that at the time Mr Bujak still believed that a group of people prepared for negotiations would emerge on the official side: That expectation is still being cruelly disappointed.

The tone of the press is constantly becoming more hostile toward Solidarity. Rakowski, who was considered to be a "liberal," seems to have an increasingly more limited role and has again just suggested to party members (saying also that martial law had made possible "a clear improvement in relations with the socialist countries") that the restoration of Solidarity's rights could not be envisaged.

Interior Minister's Attitude

In the final analysis the only prominent official figure who is not only showing relative readiness to accept humanitarian action to help the detainees but is also seeking discussion with men close to Solidarity is General Kiszczak, the interior minister, and, in that capacity, the man in charge of the repression. He is courteous to the point of affectation and, in private at least, has some sense of humor, and for around 10 days he has been making it generally known that he would like to talk with Mr Bujak and would be prepared to give him full security guarantees to that end. The offer is accompanied by such publicity, so much compromising praise and so few explanations that, failing further information, it does not seem likely to be taken up by the trade union leaders.

As before 13 December, and following a process the essence of which the coup ultimately did not interrupt, sociopolitical tension is increasing regularly and, against a background of economic disaster, is being fed by the complete incompatibility between two aspirations -- the country's aspiration to change and the regime's aspiration to subdue its people. The difference between the situation before and after 13 December is that after martial law only war is left: by dint of moving toward it without moving toward it, it is drawing nearer.

Meanwhile, here are three pieces of information about a day like so many others -- 31 May: Hungarian Trade Union Chairman Sandor Gaspar explained in an interview to TRYBUNA LUDU that although the trade unions must be "independent" in a capitalist regime they cannot be in a socialist regime because that would mean that they "are moving away from the struggle led by the communist party for the interests of society as a whole." In a socialist regime, he added, the trade unions must, however, be "autonomous," as they allegedly are in Hungary where they "base their activities on their own rules and on the decisions of democratically elected bodies."

Hungarian law, Mr Gaspar also said, does not ban strikes, which are a "traditional right," even if they are not"an appropriate means in the conditions of socialism." The publication of that interview the very day that General Jaruzelski's visit to Romania was announced seems to be intended to show that the Polish regime would prefer the Hungarian "model" to the Romanian model.

Second, the Krakow military prosecutor told PAP that collective clandestine attempts to cross the Czechoslovak border into Austria are increasing. People making such attempts face 3 years' imprisonment and court martial if they work in an enterprise controlled by the army.

Finally, the fifth edition of the clandestine newsletter MAZOWSZE NEWS reports that the superior of a Jesuit monastery in Kalisz appeared in court 28 April for displaying a crib at Christmas surrounded by barbed wire in which the virgin was weeping surrounded by miners and tanks. The court has apparently suspended the trial in order to hear evidence from theologians and art history experts....

PAST 5 MONTHS SHOW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GAINS

LD030130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Summary] The metal industry is achieving improved production results. The poor selection of products occurring after the first quarter is being systematically improved, and after 5 months the recipients of ready-made and semifinished metal products have received goods in quotas approaching those planned. The best results have been recorded in the production of lead. During the past 5 months, the plan for the half-year has been fulfilled. The improvement in supplying the metal industry has inclined the ministry to decide to increase the production of rolled products this year by 200,000 tons, which should contribute towards alleviating their shortages for domestic customers.

The cement industry is successfully implementing this year's plans. In May a 5 percent excess of the monthly tasks was achieved; moreover, both the effort of the work forces, and the improved supplies of coal, have borne fruit. During the first 5 months of this year, the cement plants have produced almost 6.3 million tons of cement.

BRIEFS

USSR AIDS INDUSTRY -- In the past months, Polish industry received a majority of raw materials from the Soviet Union. For example, oil -- 100 percent, natural gas -- 100 percent, pig iron -- 100 percent, and cotton -- 98 percent. The latest Polish-Soviet decisions in the matter of utilization of free productive capacities in our country are already having effects. Besides the planned deliveries of raw materials, additional quantities of ore, asbestos, oil, gas, cotton and hides are arriving in Poland within the framework of direct cooperation. From these additional quantities products for export are manufactured; some remains for the domestic market. Besides, they ensure continuous work and better earnings for the workforces. For example, above-plan deliveries of rubber come to 6000 tons. Deliveries of aluminium oxide ensure all-year production at a factory in Kolo. These are just some examples. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN LODZ -- Yesterday a delegation of the Csongrad County Committee of the Hungarian MSZMP arrived in Lodz, headed by the first secretary of the county committee Mihaly Komoscin. The delegation met members of the secretariat of the Lodz PZPR Committee, headed by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee. The mayor of Lodz, Jozef Niewiadomski, also took part in the meeting. Cooperation between the committees of the friendly towns of Lodz and Szeged was discussed, with great deal of attention devoted to matters of internal party, economic and cultural work. The Hungarian guests will be spending 4 days in Lodz Voivodship. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU VISITS ARAD COUNTY 10 JUNE

Tours Local Industry

AU101446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 10 in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to socioeconomic units in Arad County (west of Romania).

At the lathe manufacturing enterprise in Arad municipality President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other Romanian party and state leaders had a productive dialogue with the collectives in that representative unit of the Romanian machine-tools industry.

Returns to Bucharest

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 10, in the evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest from the working visits he had paid, together with Elena Ceausescu, to counties Bihor and Arad.

On his way to the capital city the Romanian head of state stopped over in Timisoara, where he was welcomed by the heads of party and state local bodies, by thousands of inhabitants of Timirsoara town.

PREMIER DASCALESCU CALLS ON KADAR IN BUDAPEST

AU102006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (AGERPRES) -- During the call paid on Janos Kadar on June 10 by the chiefs of the delegations who attended the 36th meeting of the CMEA session, Constantin Dascalescu conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Hungarian leader a cordial salute and best wishes of good health, wishes of success to the Hungarian people in the socialist construction.

Thanking, Janos Kadar requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of good health and of prosperity to the Romanian people.

The same evening the Romanian delegation returned to Bucharest.

BALKAN ENERGY MEETING CONTINUES IN BUCHAREST

AU102011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 10 proceedings of the reunion of Balkan multilateral cooperation in the field of energy and raw materials continued in Bucharest.

During debates in the plenum there were tackled problems concerning the participation of the UN bodies -- the ECE-UN, UNDP, [United Nations Development Program] UNESCO, UNIDO and GATT -- in the implementation of certain projects of joint interest for the Balkan countries. Once with the debates in the plenum there operates the group charged with working out the final document of the reunion. The document will make a synthesis of the proposals forwarded by the participating delegations, the recommendations of the reunion as concerns the concrete ways and means of expanding and diversifying the cooperation in the field of energy and energetic raw materials.

STAMBOLIC MEETS SECRETARY GENERAL, ADDRESSES UN

Arrives in New York

LD090936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] United Nations, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic arrived in New York late yesterday evening, Tuesday, at the head of a Yugoslav delegation to the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Meets Perez de Cuellar

LD102150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic met here Thursday with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. They discussed questions on the agenda of the current General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Stambolic and Perez de Cuellar also exchanged views on the latest crises in the Middle East and South Atlantic. The UN Secretary General paid special tribute to Yugoslavia for its activities in the United Nations. He spoke warmly of the late President Tito, stressing that he was a great champion of the United Nations, indefatigable in his efforts for strengthening the world organization.

These questions were also discussed in Stambolic's talks today with President of the UN General Assembly, Ismat Kittani.

Addresses General Assembly

LD101712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York, Jun 10 (TANJUG) -- Solid peace and steadier international relations can only be built upon cooperation based on equality, equal security and mutual confidence and on condition that there is a substantial reduction in the armed forces and armaments in the world, stated president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Petar Stambolic. Addressing on Thursday the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, Stambolic pointed out that Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the halting of the dangerous armament race and the commencement of genuine disarmament.

He assessed the armament race as intensifying, as a result of the profound contradictions existing between the blocs, above all the two powers which bear full responsibility for this development. He noted with regret that military budgets in the world had increased by about 200 billion dollars over the past four-year period since the first special session on disarmament.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia assessed that the policy and practice in evidence today are deeply opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The rights of the peoples to live in peace and to decide alone on their own development were being increasingly threatened. Hence the right and the obligation of all states to make active contributions to the efforts in the field of disarmament, as well as their right to participate in all multilateral negotiations concerning their security, pointed out Stambolic. He noted that a renewal of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on this matter aimed at achieving concrete accords would also constitute a major step towards reducing some kinds of nuclear weapons.

Petar Stambolic set forth Yugoslavia's assessment that the arms race essentially deteriorates the security situation, especially of the non-aligned and other developing countries. Proceeding from the fundamental principles and [word indistinct] of the policy of non-alignment, the non-aligned countries have always placed consolidation of peace and international security and cooperation in the focus of their activity. These countries have pointed to the untenability of the bloc concept of international security and world relations based on domination and hegemony.

Efforts to turn individual regions into zones of peace and cooperation might play a role of first-class importance in an international action of disarmament. Stambolic assessed that the abolition of the hotbeds of crises in the Mediterranean region would create conditions for an international conference under the U.N. auspices on proclaiming the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation. He said he attached special significance also to the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Stambolic called for initiating a process of disarmament in Europe and said he was convinced that the obstacles encountered by the Madrid CSCE meeting would [words indistinct] and that the decision to convene a European conference on disarmament would be taken this autumn. He especially underlined the role played by the neutral and nonaligned countries in efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia reiterated Yugoslavia's vigorous condemnation of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. He said that the brutal act of Israel was the best evidence of what could happen when its long-standing aggressive policy towards the Arab countries and peoples is tolerated.

Stambolic emphasized that the international community must endeavour (?resolutely) and without delay for the strengthening of security, economic development and social advancement which are directly related to armament. Pointing to the deepening of inequitable economic relations in the world, Stambolic underlined that these were widening room for political crises accompanied with a heightened role of military power. He stressed that Yugoslavia saw global negotiations as the only way to improve the present situation in the world's economic development.

In conclusion, the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia suggested that the session should formulate obligations in the field of disarmament with the strictest possible time-limits for their implementation. He said that this should apply above all to a ban on the use of chemical weapons, a treaty on an all-inclusive prohibition of nuclear tests and the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Confers With Kiprianou, Huang

LD110958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 11 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic had separate meetings here with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and with Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua who head their countries' delegations at the U.N. second special session on disarmament. At both meetings views were exchanged on the course to date of the General Assembly session on disarmament and it was pointed to interconnection between the current arms race and the deterioration of the situation in international relations. Participants in the two meetings emphasized that their countries will work, together with other countries, for adoption of concrete measures at this session, aimed at starting the process of disarmament.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic discussed with President Kiprianou especially the Cyprus issue, ways to its solution, and contribution of the non-aligned countries to it. They also discussed the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, especially in connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Presidents Stambolic and Kiprianou also exchanged views on further efforts of the nonaligned for overcoming the present crisis in international relations and on the forthcoming summit of the non-aligned countries.

Petar Stambolic and Huang Hua discussed the current international situation and focuses of crisis in some parts of the world. They also pointed to the significance of the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries and noted that there exist great possibilities of that.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Sundic Sees Successful Talks

AU101550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tomorrow Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will arrive on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Milika Sundic speaks:

The official and friendly visit of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to Yugoslavia is an important event in Yugoslav-Canadian relations. Yugoslavia and Canada successfully cooperate in various fields and are ready to raise the existing cooperation to a higher level. It is a particularly important fact that, in the relations between the two countries, there are no problems, that is, at least no problems which could threaten their friendship of many years, the friendship which Yugoslavia and Canada cultivate with the greatest care. It is known to us -- and Yugoslavia highly appreciates it -- that Canada shows full respect for the efforts which Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is making to preserve world peace as well as for everything that Yugoslavia is doing in its internal affairs.

Although it is a member of the Atlantic pact, Canada has always strived to realistically appraise contemporary developments, in which it is itself actively participating, and has most frequently appraised them contrary to the bloc logic. In addition to the United States, Canada is the second non-European country which participated in and made its significant contribution to the preparations for and holding the CSCE. Although several years have passed since the Helsinki Conference, Canada -- acting differently from many bloc countries in both camps -- has shown that peace in Europe cannot be based on bloc contradictions. True, peroidic or frequent deviations from the bloc tracks are neither easy nor simple for any of the bloc countries, including Canada, especially since it borders on the biggest Western country, the United States, which very often behaves differently.

The agenda for the Yugoslav-Canadian talks has not been precisely determined in advance; nor has that been necessary. President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will give priority to bilateral relations and in this connection it must be expected that both sides will make maximum efforts to raise the existing cooperation and primarily the economic cooperation to the level of political cooperation. Canada ranks as one of the highly developed industrial countries and it is capable of making the appropriate contribution to that end, especially as it is itself convinced that Yugoslavia's economic stabilization measures are well planned.

As regards international topics, they impose themselves. The world situation is extremely sensitive and dangerous. No one can be calm in the face of the unrest confronting mankind now because the danger hanging over mankind threatens both big and small countries equally. It can be expected that, during the talks, Planinc and Trudeau will express the complete agreement of the two countries in appraising the possible consequences of the current international situation. If these assessments of the importance of Pierre Trudeau's visit to Yugoslavia are correct -- and we are convinced that they are -- then there can be no doubt whatsoever about the success of the forthcoming Yugoslav-Canadian dialogue.

Trudeau Welcomed by Planinc

LD102210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau arrived tonight for an official three-day visit to Yugoslavia. At the Belgrade airport he was welcomed by President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and several government members. Tomorrow, Firday, a wide exchange of views, on the current situation in the world and on the development of Yugoslav-Canadian cooperation will begin here. Also foreseen for tomorrow is a press conference of the Canadian prime minister with Yugoslav, Canadian and other foreign journalists. During his official visit, the Canadian prime minister will be received also by the president of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolic.

DRAGOSAVAC TAKES PART IN KOSOVO LC MEETINGS

Attends Presidium Session

LD101938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 10 June (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is in Kosovo for a 2-day visit, participated today in the work of the session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium. The session's participants discussed the political and security situation in the province and the actions of the League of Communists and all other organized forces in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and for the complete stabilization of the situation. Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, also participated in the work of the session. Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and several members of the Presidium stressed that there are numerous indications which point to the conclusion that the political and security situation in the province is becoming stable and normal. Taking part in the discussion, Dr Dusan Fragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that it is a good thing that these matters were discussed at today's meeting openly, without any strain, which is exactly the way communists should discuss matters. Dr Fragosavac went on to stress:

A visible step forward has been made in stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo. It is obvious that definite results have been achieved in implementing the political platform on Kosovo both throughout the whole country and here in Kosovo. However, this has not been implemented equally in all environments.

The agreed upon action is not being pursued equally fully everywhere. We must overcome this as early as possible. Dragosavac said he agreed with the view that the organized socialist forces in the province, headed by the League of Communists, had in the recent period carried out a series of successful social actions [Words indistinct]. He then discussed the international situation which he said is full of hotbeds of crisis, all of which are reflected in our country as well. He mentioned that because of our nonaligned and peaceful policy we have a large number of friends in the world. Dr Dragosavac added that we also have enemies who exploit even our smallest shortcomings in their activity against our country.

Speaking about the information media, Dragosavac came out in favor of concrete discussions about concrete articles, journalists and newspapers. It is the task of communists, and of all who are employed in the information media, he said, to always bear in mind when writing whether what they are saying contributes to the unity of our nation and our nationalities, and brings them closer together or not. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium then warned against nationalism. Regardless of the fact that in the past as well as now nationalism is on the offensive, we must always be ready to expose all its dark goals. But, in such situations there is a danger of not seeing the people, the working class and all the forces at our disposal due to nationalism and everything which accompanies it.

Dr Dragosavac then stressed the need to illustrate both in Kosovo and in the entire country, from the Marxist point of view, everything which is progressive in history and to reject everything which is reactionary and which does not have a Marxist approach. However, every attempt to politicize some scientific theses and problems must be borne in mind and rejected. Dragosavac also dealt with the need for unity among cadres, as well as in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and all other negative phenomena. Kosovo communists and members of all nationalities must achieve unity and fight together against all kinds of nationalisms. Every communist from whatever nation should affirm everything which is positive in his and other nations, and oppose everything which is ill-intentioned and which negates the common values of togetherness, brotherhood and unity, he said.

He warned that all sociopolitical organizations and municipal leaderships should react quickly to any excess phenomenon because in Kosovo every intranational conflict has far graver and unforeseeable consequences. Speaking about the tasks to overcome the economic difficulties, Dragosavac said that it is necessary for all republics and Vojvodina and the federation to carry out their obligations toward Kosovo regardless of the economic difficulties. At the end of his speech, Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that teachers and communists cannot be considered as participating in our action if they only verbally condemn enemy activity and demonstrations. They can prove that they are on our side only by their work and results. Therefore, Dragosavac said, we must demand from every communist and from everybody working in education, science and culture to respect our principles. We cannot allow anybody to inflict damage on our community.

Addresses Titova-Mitrovica Aktiv

LD102012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Sinan Hasani, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, had talks this afternoon with the political-economic aktiv of Titova Mitrovica and with representatives of the Trepca combine on the political security and economic situation in this municipality. Djordje Bozovic, president of the League of Communists Municipal Committee, said that the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism manifested last year is also continuing this year. Despite the results achieved in the struggle against the enemy, we have still not succeeded in combatting this activity, despite the signs of obvious stabilization. This complicates the political situation, Bozovic said, and noted that other nationalist manifestations also are on the increase.

Members of the Trepca management board and representatives of sociopolitical structures of this combine said that economic activity in this composite system is not progressing according to plan because in the past few months only 75 percent of production has been achieved.

Taking part in the debate, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, first spoke of the exacerbated international economic situation, which also has a very negative effect on the Yugoslav economy. The complex situation in our economy demands from us a fully elaborated program in which the tasks not only of all the subjects of associated labor, but also of society as a whole, must be fully defined. After all, Dragosavac recalled, we have also had similar problems in other stages of our development but we have always successfully overcome them through the dedication, high consciousness and self-devotion of our working people and citizens.

PRESS VIEWS 'DECLARED YUGOSLAVS' IN CENSUS

AU092047 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 8 May on pages 6-7 of its regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA, carries, under the heading "high tide of declared Yugoslavs," a 3,000-word Salih Zvizdic interview with Prof Dr Dusan Bilandzic, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee and regular professor of the Zagreb University Department of Political Science, in connection with the results of Yugoslavia's 1981 census in which 1,216,463 citizens declared themselves Yugoslavs by nationality, compared to the 1961 and 1971 censuses in which only 317,124 and 273,077 citizens, respectively, declared themselves Yugoslavs.

Noting that no definite conclusions can be made about the reasons for this large increase in the number of declared Yugoslavs, Bilandzic wonders where some 30,000 Croatians "have vanished" in Vojvodina where, according to the 1971 census, there were about 140,000 Croatians and, according to the 1981 census, only about 110,000 of them.

Discussing the possible reasons for the increase in the number of Yugoslavs, he speculates that members of "a minority people" in a republic such as, for instance, the Serbs in Croatia, may declare themselves Yugoslavs because they seek their identity in a "wider and 'more global' community," that is, in this case, "the wider and 'more global' social community of Yugoslavia," believing that such an identification "guarantees their more stable future." But, he comments, "the real global community is the nation to which all the rights of a complete society belong. In the national sense, Yugoslavia is not a 'more global' social community than the republic because it is a people that forms a global community and Yugoslavia is the common state" of the peoples.

Bilandzic further says that, in the latest census, there might have been people who declared themselves Yugoslavs "in the hope that a Yugoslav nation would be created in the near or distant future." However, he points out, "there is absolutely no possibility of a Yugoslav nation being formed." According to him, "it is nonsense to invent some kind of new nation, a Yugoslav nation." He thinks that among the "declared Yugoslavs" there is a "significant group of people who are deeply inclined to unitarianism because they imagine socialism to be a global society with a highly centralized system. It would be extraordinarily important, in researching this phenomenon, to obtain the pertinent data showing how many of these declared Yugoslavs work in the state apparatus at all levels, ranging from the commune to the federation, how many of them are political workers and how many intellectuals. This is exceptionally important because it is certain that, in advancing their Yugoslavism, some of them are also trying to advance their own gains." Asked whether "the high ride of declared Yugoslavs" can be interpreted as "an obstacle to the development of our society and especially to the further assertion of nations and reduction of state control," Bilandzic says that none of the declared Yugoslavs would be willing to accept "the accusation that he is destroying our society," but he believes that "a large number of people do believe that any assertion of Yugoslavism in the national sense is harmful because this is the road to ignoring the nations and creating some kind of supranation as a good umbrella for the advocates of centralism and hegemonism." Concluding his interview, Bilandzic says: "I think that the phenomenon of Yugoslavism in the national sense, and especially its rapid increase, show that something is not in order in the society because this is not quite a normal social phenomenon, and cannot be placed in any pure Marxist category." It is true that it is a very complex phenomenon in view of our entire historical development. "But it must be nevertheless stated that what is essentially involved here is a distortion of the concept of nation as a constituent factor of our real togetherness," he points out.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 May on page six carries a 1,600-word commentary by Milorad Vucelic entitled "Reactions: Suspected Yugoslavs" discussing the aforementioned VJESNIK interview with Professor Bilandzic. Citing extensively from Bilandzic's statements in the interview and pointing out that Bilandzic tries to prove an alleged "'abnormal,' reactionary and untenable" nature of the phenomenon of declared Yugoslavs, Vucelic says that this view "logically results from Bilandzic's basic view that every social phenomenon must be approached 'in the national sense.' Bilandzic obviously holds that pre-Marxist view which sees no possibility of revolution, the socialist revolution, outside the horizons of what is national," the view which "sees the main social articulator of socialism in the nation." According to Vucelic, this view "ignores the link between the national and the class elements as well as the basic postulate of every Marxist view, that is, that all other aspirations, including national assertion, must be in the service of fulfilling the interests of the workers class." "National equality and the development of national cultures are a prerequisite for the Yugoslav socialist orientation, which is not some kind of an assimilating bogeyman which is what Dusan Bilandzic wants to reduce it to," Vucelic says.

Rejecting Bilandzic's view that Yugoslavia is not "a social community more global" than the republic, Vucelic points out that "Yugoslavia is historically possible not as a socialist national community, but as a socialist international community, and as a democratic union among its peoples and not as an institutional confederation of governments of the individual national states."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 May on pages 6-7 carries a 2,200-word report by Stevo Ostojic reviewing reaction to Bilandzic's statements in his 8 May VJESNIK interview.

Ostojic says that "the expected polemics" and "discussions" about "Bilandzic's disputed theses have now spread to the wider Yugoslav area" and reports that "so far the bitterest opposition to Professor Bilandzic's views has been expressed by commentator Ivo Druzijanic, who is also Zagreb editor of Belgrade television," in his article entitled "High Tide Against Yugoslavs" which is carried in the latest issue of the Zagreb weekly newspaper RADNICKE NOVINE, organ of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia. According to Ostojic, Druzijanic charges that, in the VJESNIK interview, "the harmonious duet of Zvizdic and Bilandzic places more than 1.2 million of our people under a public investigation that is unprecedented in our journalism and our sociopolitical practice. They investigate the spiritual emotions and moral character of these people and their suspicious intentions, and proclaim them as a group bogeyman, a group whose members should now apparently be individually named in every working and living community."

Referring to Bilandzic's question about the 30,000 "vanished" Croatians in Vojvodina, Druzijanic recalls, according to Ostojic, that there was a time when the Croatian Matica Cultural Association showed a similar "concern for and lamented the fate of Croatians in Vojvodina" and asks why Zvizdic and Bilandzic "fail to show the same kind of concern for and lament the fate of more than 95,000 Serbs who have 'vanished' in Croatia during the period between the two censuses."

According to Ostojic's report, Druzijanic reproaches Bilandzic for insinuating that "one's career may be more successful if Yugoslav is entered as the national affiliation in the census" and points out that, "in all sociopolitical and self-managing delegate organs, especially in the nationally mixed areas and at the federal level, the selection and appointments are made on the basis of the national key -- at times even to an exaggerated extent -- and no requirements are ever made for declared Yugoslavs." Druzijanic notes Bilandzic's demand for "data on those who have declared themselves Yugoslavs and are working in the state apparatus" and recalls in this connection that, "similar demands for national counting and clearing at all levels all the day up to and including the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Yugoslav People's Army were also made 10 years ago." Demands of this kind "introduce confusion in political life and sow unrest among the people," Druzijanic points out and further says: "Published at this time of economic worries and intensified hostile activities and various pressures on Yugoslavia, the VJESNIK interview with Dusan Bilandzic is all the more harmful politically." The interview includes "a whole series of insinuations and demagogic and untrue judgments which are all the more astounding because they are made and authorized by a scientific worker and member of the League of Communists."

In his POLITIKA report, Ostojic also reviews several letters from readers, some of them supporting Bilandzic's views and other criticizing him.

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 22 May on pages 2 and 19 of its regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA carries a 2,500-word first installment of an article by Prof Dr Dusan Bilandzic entitled "About the 'Yugoslav Nation'" explaining his views on the "Yugoslav nation" in connection with the reaction to his aforementioned interview in VJESNIK. He explains that his "remarks both in the interview and in this article do not concern those -- probably a majority -- who, by declaring themselves Yugoslavs, expressed their deep ties with all our peoples and nationalities and the meaning of Yugoslav historical togetherness. My critical remarks concern only those who, by calling themselves Yugoslavs, would like to use 'the Yugoslav nation' as an argument to support their registration as Yugoslavs." Noting that his "resolute and a priori negation of the possibility" of forming the Yugoslav nation has provoked a "powerful emotional reaction," Bilandzic points out that none of the criticisms addressed to him, either orally or in writing, "has even approximately, let alone rationally, defined the possibility of a 'Yugoslav nation.'" For this reason he discusses in this article "the questions that are relevant to this topic," as he says, that is, "how the phenomenon of nation should be considered from Marxist theoretical positions: the history of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY in light of the thesis about the Yugoslav nation;" and the reaction of his critics.

He rejects the thesis of the "withering away of nation" in communism as suggested by some of the authors responding to his interview. This is an erroneous interpretation of the Marxist thesis that nation as a definite political form must wither away in communism. The thesis must be considered dialectically, he says, and this means that the nation "must be terminated in form and preserved in substance, and that that substance must then be raised to a higher level." There is no question of liquidating the nation.

As regards the census results, he notes that the motives prompting the individuals to declare themselves Yugoslavs are obviously very many and widely varying. But, he says, "I definitely claim the following: If it were somehow possible to extract all these motives and put them all together, the positive ones as well as the others, they would not provide a sufficient reason for declarations of a separate nationality." According to him, both "the advocates of the Yugoslav solidity and the opponents of that solidity, those who think that they follow the line of the League of Communists and those who resolutely oppose it, are unable to understand the real substance of Yugoslav togetherness, that is, its real socialist and internationalist substance and therefore, in defining Yugoslavism as nationality, its advocates are resorting to the arguments that are possibly related to presocialist situations." If the real socialist and internationalist substance were not respected, then Yugoslavia would turn into "a structure that would be subject to all kinds of manipulations favoring any nation or 'supranation'" and that would only weaken Yugoslavia as a multinational community which can perform its "historical internal and political function only by coordinating and harmonizing the pluralism of interests of its political communities, ranging from the commune and the republic to the federation. Yugoslavia is not the state community of one nation, either a real and substantively defined one or a 'projected' one," Bilandzic stresses. He further devotes a major part of his article to quotations from statements by Edward Kardelj, President Tito and Veljko Vlahovic to present the LCY views on the position of nations in the SFRY, and he particularly emphasizes Tito's statement at the Eighth LCY Congress in 1964 in which he categorically rejected the views of those who believe that "in our socialist social development, nations have already become obsolete and should wither away."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 23 May on page 8 carries a 2,200-word report on the above VJESNIK 22 May first installment of Bilandzic's article "about 'Yugoslav nation'" and adds a boxed-in note reporting that, in the 1981 census, seven members of the nine-member close family of Prof Dusan Bilandzic declared themselves Yugoslavs: Prof Dusan Bilandzic declared himself Croatian, his wife Branka, Serb, and their son and daughter and their children declared themselves Yugoslavs.

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 29 May on page 2 of its regular Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA carries a 2,000-word second and last installment of the article by Prof Dr Dusan Bilandzic entitled "About the 'Yugoslav Nation'" in which he continues to extensively quote statements by Kardelj and passages from LCY documents to prove that his arguments are in line with LCY policy in developing socialist intranational relations in Yugoslavia. Rejecting some of the specific criticisms of his statements, he particularly notes that some of his critics are obviously suggesting that "declaring oneself Yugoslav" represents a "higher quality in the development of the revolutionary awareness. And it is not only the critics who are suggesting that: Most of the press commentaries so far have amounted to 'praising' the tendency of the growth of Yugoslavism, considering it as a tendency showing a more highly developed awareness of our togetherness," he says, "Thereby confirming by implication the unitarianist view that a 'Yugoslav' means more for Yugoslavia than, for instance, a Serb or a Croatian. This view could become definitely unitarianist if attempts were made to express the cohesive potential of Yugoslav togetherness through 'Yugoslavism.'" It is aboslutely clear that "Yugoslav integrity is in no way correlated to the number of declared 'Yugoslavs,'" Bilandzic points out and concludes: "It is more important to implement the concept of free self-managing associated labor and continue to develop the equality and brotherhood and unity of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities than to insist on the identity of a nation which is inconceivable on historical grounds."

PLANINC MEETS DEFENSE, CIVIL PROTECTION OFFICIALS

LD072154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president, has received Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the Civil Protection Council of Yugoslavia, and Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, who acquainted her with the activities to be carried out in the whole of the country in connection with the observance of Civil Protection Day on 20 June. Civil Protection Day is being observed this year for the fifth time in all republics and provinces. Civil Protection Day is being marked by working activities, practical exercises and other forms of training the population. This also provides an opportunity to assess the results achieved and to award civil protection plaques, as well as to bestow other relevant recognition upon those most deserving in the promotion of civil protection.

BAKARIC REPORTED IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION

LD101328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Zagreb, Jun 10 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President and LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dr Vladimir Bakaric had a quiet night last night. The post-surgical course is regular and Dr Bakaric's overall condition is satisfactory. The above was reported today, Thursday, by the panel of doctors of the army hospital in Zagreb.

PRC STUDENT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU081447 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] A delegation of the All-China Student Federation of the PRC has arrived on a several-day working visit to the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. During the visit, the delegation will acquaint itself with the work of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation and with our education system. In addition to visiting Belgrade, guests from the friendly country will also visit the Socialist Repbulic of Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

BRIEFS

DANAS EDITOR -- Zagreb, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Joza Vlahovic has been appointed chief and managing editor of the information and political weekly DANAS. Until now he has been acting chief editor of the magazine. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 31 May 82 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA -- Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milos Melovski, former assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Socialist Republic of Romania [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 82 LD]

MONTENEGRO APPOINTMENTS -- Titograd, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro today, Momcilo Vucinic, hitherto vice president of the Republican Executive Council, was elected president of the Republican Constitutional Court. Ljubo Terzic was appointed republican deputy secretary for justice and general administration; Ilija Pavlovic was appointed republican deputy secretary for labor, health and social policy; Milan Brajevic as deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Transport, Communications, Maritime Affairs and the Road Industry; Luka Badnjar as deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Tourism; and Svetozar Domazetovic was appointed deputy director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 1 Jun 82 LD]

RADIO, TV ACCORD WITH TURKEY -- A protocol on cooperation between Yugoslav radio and television and Turkish radio and television was signed in Pristina today, providing for exchange of programs, cadres and equipment, "which is to contribute to better informing and rapprochement of the peoples and nationalities of the two countries, and to learning better about the social and political situation in them." [Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 82 AU]